THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 29 JUNE, 1833. [NO. 2253.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, of Bombay, on Friday the Fifth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this twenty fifth day of June, in the third year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

A. N. SHAW,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી મુમબઇમાં) કું ઢંઢેરો ઠરાવ્યુંતથા ખબર ફીર્આંથી જહેર ઠરાવ્યું જે શ્રી [redacted] ન ભેશીને જે ઠેકાંણે કોરટ [redacted] તજ ધેકેરમો શ્રી [redacted] મબઇનાં કોરટ [redacted] થુઠર વારને દીને તારીખ ૫ મા જુલાઇ આવતા મઠીનાંનીએ ઠલાઠ ૧૧ નાં પેહેલે પોહોરનાં શેશંન ભરાશે અને તેજ જગા કુપર તેજ વખાએ આદમીરાલટી શેશંન એટલેજે દરીઆવરદી ખાત્રાનાં નેઆવની શલા ભેશશે શાશાકે જે જેઠોઇ માંણશનો ટંટો અથવા ખુન અથવા વાંહાંણમોની ચોરી અથવા દરીઆનાં ચાંચીઆ ચોરો અથવા તરઠર અથવા ફરેઠ ઠીજી તઠશીરનો દાવો હોએ તેમાંણશ પોતાનો મુદો ખરો ઠરવા શાકે જે દાહાડો કુપર છાપેલેછે તે દાહાડે તથા કુપર છાપેલા ઠેકાંણે તાંકાં તેહનાં ગ્રવાહી અગાર શાહેદી આપે અને પોતે હાજર થાએ અને માંણશો ફોરટનાં હોકમ વગર ફોરટમાંથી જાએ નહી—તારીખ ૨૫ મી જુન તથા અંગરેજનાં પાદશાહ કુલીઅમ ચોથાનુ વરશ તરીકું

એ—એન—શાહા
શરીફ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES WHITEHILL, late of Bombay British Subject, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said CHARLES WHITEHILL may be granted to LEWIS GRANT and ANDREW FARQUHARSON, of Bombay, Merchants and Co-partners in the House or firm of Forbes and Company, two of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June, 1833.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GORDON, Esquire, late a Superintending Surgeon on the Bombay Medical Establishment, Deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the Exemplification of Probate of the said last Will and Testament, of the said GEORGE GORDON, may be granted to ANDREW FARQUHARSON, of Bombay, Merchant, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June, 1833.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

NEW NOVELS.

LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL ROMANCE,
Uniform with the Waverly Novels, and handsomely bound in Cloth, price Rs. 4 each volume.

"THE GHOST HUNTER AND HIS FAMILY,"
By the author of the O'Hara Tales; forming the first monthly volume of,
THE LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
EDITED BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

Also,

"SCHINDERHANNES, THE ROBBER OF THE RHINE."
Forming volume 2nd, and "WALTHAM", a Novel, forming volume 3rd.

A SUCCESSION of highly interesting works, written by the most popular [redacted] monthly. Each volume will be complete in itself, and will equal in quantity two volumes of a common Novel.—Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 29th June, 1833.

FOR SALE—A neat Table service of Plate (slightly used) consisting of,

1	Dozen	Table Spoons,	About 450 Tolas, at 1½ Rs. per Tola. Of a shell and Reeded pattern.
1	„	Dessert „	
1	„	Tea „	
1	„	Table Forks,	
1	„	Dessert „	
2		Gravy Spoons,	
1		Fish Slice,	
2		Sauce Ladles,	
1		Soop Ladle,	
1		Butter Knife,	
6		Egg Spoons,	
6		Salt Do.	
2		Mustard Spoons.	

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

STOLEN or Strayed, from the neighbourhood of Byculla—A small reddish yellow wiry haired Terrier Bitch. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., or give such information as may lead to her recovery, will be handsomely rewarded.

ON SALE—Sherry Wine of superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen. Rupees 16 per dozen.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, No. 4.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS o Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 29th June, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

Dady's Building's, 29th June, 1833.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

JUST landed from "*La Balguerie*," from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 29th. June, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in 1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees..... 20 per dozen.
Sauterne and Barsac, 1 .. 16 " "
Muscatel ..... 1 .. 20 " "
Epernay Champaigne, 1 & 2, 35 " "
Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A few Hhds. and 6 dozen cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith, and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 29th June, 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz:—

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*) 1st growth, 15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto, 2d do....10.....ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....24.....ditto
Old Constantia, in pints,..15.....ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....15.....ditto.
Whiskey.....18.....ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....10.....ditto.

Bombay, 29th June, 1833.

FOR SALE in Pipes, at 200 old Lisbon
Do. do. do. half do. at 145 Rs. each.
Do. do do. Fifths, do. at 65 Rs. each.
Do. do. in Bottles, at 9 Rs. per dozen.

APPLY to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 28th June, 1833.

FOR SALEa—A Europe built Stanhope complete, with a pair of spare Wheels, imported per H. C. Ship *Herefordshire*, and may be viewed at JEHANGHEER AND MONACKJEE NOWROJEE'S Office, on the Green. Price Rs. 1,200.

Bombay, 28th June, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

M. POMBALL AND CO. beg leave to announce to the Public, that they have opened a Shop in Meadow Street, in the House No. 54, in the vicinity of Messrs. Yates and Co's. Auction and Commission Rooms, for conducting the undermentioned trades:—

Painting of various sorts.
Renewing Pictures, of various kinds.
Varnishing.
Gilding.
Drawing Transparent Pictures, of various sorts.
Repairing Violins.
Giving Bronze Colours to Gun and Pistol Barrells.
Making new Stocks to Guns and Pistols.
Engraving Gold letters on Metal, Marble Slabs, Stones, and on visiting Cards.

M. POMBALL AND CO. most humbly rely upon being favored with the patronage of the Public, and beg to state that prompt attention will be paid to any orders they may receive in the different departments of their business, and that the same will be executed on moderate rates.

SPRAQUE, FRITH AND CO. have just received a few of Weiss's superior or Syringes, as under.

		Cash Price Rs.
Improved Enema Syringe, in Mahogany box....	do.	40.
Ditto ....ditto.....ditto. Brass bound,	do.	45.
Larger ditto.....ditto.....ditto.....	do.	50.
Ditto.....ditto.....ditto. Brass bound	do.	55.
Patent.....ditto.....ditto without Valves.	do.	65.
Ditto.....ditto and Stomach Pump, in do.	do.	75.
Patent Transfusion Syringe..... in ....do.	do.	55.

The great utility of Lavemens is so universally established, as well in the practice of the most eminent Medical men as in Domestic use, that the Instrument is now considered a *sina quâ non* in every family.

Bombay, 28th June,

JUST Published—No. II of [redacted] TERLY ARMY

NOTICE.

YATES AND CO. will sell by public auction, on Tuesday, 2nd July, Thursday 4th, and Saturday 6th, on the Premises, in Hummum Street, the whole of the remaining Stock of Goods imported per *Thames*, consisting of Mortimer's Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, in cases complete, single Percussion do., Pocket Pistols, Shot belts, Powder Flasks, Ladies Hunting, and Racing Saddles, Bridles of every description, Stirrup Leathers, Martingales, Girths, Stable Collars, Buggy, Hunting and Riding whips; Wines—Port, Sherry, English and French Claret, Madeira, Sauterne, Bucellas, Hock, Vin de Grave, Moraschino, Brandy and Rum in casks and bottles. Hams, and Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, Plated Ware of every description, Robins' Patent Filters, Gentlemen and Ladies Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, and Writing Desks, Bronzed and Lacquered Hanging and Pedestal Lamps, in great variety, Brass Rottling Cocks, Cork Screws, a quantity of Japanned Ware, Metal Tea, and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Bronzed Thermometers, Japann'd Candlesticks, Windsor Soap, Gambles's Preserved Provisions of every description, Bronzed Ornaments. Gilt Goods—Jewellery, Carpenter's Brass Furniture, Superfine Broad Cloth, Lady's Hair Pins; Fancy Waistcoat pieces of various patterns, Boot Hooks, Braces of all sorts, an assortment of Plated Silver; and various other articles, the particulars of which will be given in a hand bill.

Hummum Street, 29th June, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Establishment at Ootacamund on the Neilgherries.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to announce to the Public that he has the care and management of a large and excellent Pucka built House, with a terrace roof, and also of six Bungalows in its immediate neighbourhood at Ootacamund—The Bungalows are all to be let either furnished, or unfurnished, according to the pleasure of applicants.

The principle house is situated in a large compound, in a beautiful and sheltered Kitchen Gardens, Flower Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds attached.

The House can be divided into four sets of apartments, capable of lodging four Families, and is completely and handsomely furnished. There are four distinct entrances, and the apartments have double doors throughout, and can be so separated that each of them would be as private as a distinct House, and would in fact form a distinct House.

The Stables are Pucka, and are extensive and excellent.

FELIX JOACHIM has an Establishment of very good Cooks and other Servants, and proposes to supply the Families who reside in the principal House with every thing they require for their living, in the same way as is done in the Family Hotels in England. He has made an arrangement with an Agency House at Madras for being supplied with the best Wines and Liquors of all kinds, and his characters from the respectable Families in which he has served, will shew that he is perfectly capable of taking the management of such an Establishment, whether from his general conduct, or his experience as a Cook, and in the superintendance of a House.

A Plan of the Houses and Grounds, under his charge, and a ground plan of the House and Bungalows, may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., and Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., Bombay.

The Tenants of the Bungalows may either be supplied from the Kitchen of the Hotel, or not, as they think proper.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to point [redacted] great convenience and [redacted] milies visiting the H[redacted] from trusting to [redacted] be spared the tr[redacted] Servants from [redacted] up furniture [redacted] Housekeepi[redacted] on arrivi[redacted] good a[redacted] vided f[redacted] their [redacted]

R[redacted]

FOR SALE at PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE'S—Some fresh Vegetable and Flower Seeds, just received from the Cape of Good Hope, as also some fresh Cabbage and Nole Cole Seeds; to be sold separately. They have likewise purchased some Waterproof hair Pillows, Bolsters, Chair Cushions, Life Preservers, Neck Coars, &c. &c. which are exposed for sale.

Bombay, 28th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—M. GOMES, begs to inform the public in general that he has a few copies of the Portuguese Grammar, well bound, for sale at the reduced price of 2 Rupees per copy.—Application may be made at his office.

Courier Office, 29th June, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEEGA HUNSRAZ and NATHOO CASSEY, having contracted with PRABHASUNKER BHIMJEE, Administrator of NAGJEE COOVERJEE, Josey, late of Bombay, to purchase the Messuage, Tenement, or dwelling house, standing on Fazendaree Ground, situate in the Narron Dhoroo's Street without the Fort walls of Bombay; if any person or persons have any claims, demand, mortgage, or inheritable rights, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are requested to make the same known to the said Purchasers, Geega Hunsraz and Nathoo Cassey, in the street of Atmaram Ballajee, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 28th June, 1833.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • કીર્આંથી • આપીએચજે ગીગા • કુંવરાજ • તથા • નકુ • ફારશી એ • રહેવાનુ • ઘેર • એક • ફરજંદારી • જમીન • ઉપરનુ • પરલાશાંકર • લીમજી • તે • શ્રી • ચુમ ભજ • વાલો • આગલો • નાગજી • કુવરજી • જોશી નો • વકીલ • પાશેથી • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શાટુ • કી ધુંછે—તે • શ્રી • બાલારકોટ • નારંણ • ધુકુનો • ઓલેલામોછે—એ • ઉપર • કરએક • લોક • અથવા • લોકોનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગણુ • અ થવા • ગીરવી • દાવો • અથવા • વારશો • પોચતો કોએતો • તેનાંઆને • જાંણ • ફરેચજે • ખરીદદા એઆજથી • દીનં ૧૪ • ના • મુદતમાં • જાહેર • કરે મુદતપછી • કોજનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • ન કી—તા • ૨૮ મી • જુન ૧૮૩૩ ❀

TO LET, with immediate possession for 3 months during the rains—The commodious Bungalow and outhouses situate on Little Colaba, next to Mrs. Col. Hough's, at the moderate rent of 50 Rs. per month.—Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE, AND CO.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Co., in the Fort.

Bombay, 29th June, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Do. a Stable adjoining to the Courier Office.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A commodious, airy, pleasant, upper-roomed Bungalow, opposite the Bee-hive, at Camballa, lately occupied by Colonel STROVER, Commandant of Artillery. Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GAUDY, at his Office, opposite the Town Major's Office.

Bombay, 29th June, 1833.

SALE at the Courier Office, a ...GNALS, with a list of ...ponding numbers in ...Commercial Navy ...h those belonging ...e, one Rupee.

...er Office, ...zine, from

	Rs.	3 0 0
		0 2 0
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FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL,

THE British Ship, JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, will leave this about the 5th Proximo.—Apply at the Office of MC GREGOR EDMOND AND CO. Tamarind Lane.

Bombay, 28th June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Brig DIAMOND, of 226 Tons, Captain HANXWELL, will have quick dispatch. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 28th June, 1833.

EOR CALCUTTA,

THE Ship, LOWJEE FAMILY, T. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be dispatched about the 10th July. For freight apply at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., or to BOMANJEE HORMASJEE.

Bombay, 28th June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CHARLES KERR, J. BRODIE, Commander, of 500 Tons, will have an early dispatch and carries a Surgeon.—The Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthern 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen on applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 28th June, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fast sailing Ship MINERVA, Captain PHILIP METCALFE, Burthen 500 Tons; has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers, and will be despatched about the 15th Proximo.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, No. 4.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE well known Ship MAJESTIC, A. quick dispatch for the above Port.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 29th June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL,

THE Barque EGYPTIAN, WM. LILBURN, Commander, of 400 Tons. Will have an early dispatch.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Dady's Buildings, 29th June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine A. I. Ship, NEW GROVE, of 500 Tons, Captain R. BROWN. Daily expected, and will have quick dispatch.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to RITCHIE STEUART, and CO.

Bombay, 27th June, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1833.

No. 258.—The following alterations and promotion are made:—

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Adjustment of rank.

Captain G. Yeadell, to take rank, *vice* Watkins retired. Date of rank, 3rd April 1831.

Lieutenant J. S. Unwin, admitted on the effective strength from the 3rd April 1831, *vice* Yeadell promoted.

Lieutenant T. Tarleton (deceased) admitted on the effective strength from the 18th April 1831, *vice* T. Sutton, deceased.

Captain J. Sinclair, to take rank, *vice* Stevenson promoted. Date of rank, 30th Dec. 1831.

Lieutenant C. H. Boyé, admitted on the effective strength from the 30th December 1831, *vice* Sinclair promoted.

Lieutenant H. Forster, admitted on the effective strength from the 13th May 1832, *vice* Tarleton deceased.

Captain E. Stanton, to take rank, *vice* Lester promoted. Date of rank, 1st Jany. 1833.

Lieutenant J. M. Glasse, admitted on the effective strength from the 1st January 1833, *vice* Stanton promoted.

Lieutenant G. K. Mann, admitted on the effective strength from the 18th February 1833, *vice* H. Sutton, deceased.

Promotion.

Lieutenant J. H. M. Martin to be captain, *vice* Schuler promoted. Date of rank, 6th May 1833.

Supernumerary lieutenant B. Bailey, to be admitted on the effective strength from the 6th May 1833, *vice* Martin promoted.

No. 259.—Mr. Alexander Walker, M. D. is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon, on this establishment, leaving his commission for future adjustment.—Dated 12th June 1833.

their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

Major T. Leighton of the 14th regiment native infantry.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 11th June 1833.

Captain A. T. Reid of the 12th regiment native infantry.—Do. 10th do. do.

" W. Burnett of the left wing European regiment. Do. do. do.

" J. G. Hume of the 10th regimeut native infantry. Do. do. do.

" T. R. Gordon of the 25th regiment native infantry.—Do. do. do.

Lieut. H. Coventry of the 20th regiment native infantry, 10th do. do.

Lieut. H. Stockley of the 7th regiment native infantry,—Do. 11th do. do.

" J. S. Unwin, of the artillery.....Do. do. do.

" C. R. Hogg, of the left wing European regiment, —10th do. do.

" H. Cotgrave, of the 15th regiment native infantry.—Do. do. do.

Ensign T. Postans, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry'—11th do. do.

No. 260.—The furlough to Europe granted to lieutenant W. B. G. Blenkins, of the 6th regiment native infantry, under date 16th May 1832, for the benefit of his health, is commuted to a furlough to Saint Helena, on the same account, for a period of two years, from the date of his embarkation from Bombay.

No. 261.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 26th of February last, (No. 17,) is published in general orders:—

Para. 1. Frequent applications having been made to us to grant compensation to officers for the loss sustained by them from the abandonment of stations at which they had purchased, or erected houses, we have resolved to establish the following rule:—

2. Whenever a cantonment at which officers have drawn only half batta shall be abandoned, such officers shall be allowed six month's extra half batta, as a compensation for loss of houses, but no compensation allowance shall be granted to any officer either on the abandonment, or on the first occupation of a full batta station. Officers in receipt of full batta being considered to be in the field.

No. 262.—A division order by Colonel Whish, directing captain Schuler, of the 3rd troop of horse artillery, senior officer of artillery, within the division, from the 1st of January last, the date on which the late lieutenant colonel Moor had permission to proceed to the presidency, to make the several inspections and reports, whilst on route to Deesa, is confirmed.

No. 263.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, granted to lieut. W. D. Cruickshanks of the 17th regiment native infantry, under date the 21st of October, 1832, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of twelve months, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June, 1833.

No. 264.—Surgeon J. Walker, medical storekeeper at the presidency, is allowed a furlough to sea, for six months, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 24th June, 1833.

No. 265.—With reference to the general order, No. 237, dated the 29th ultimo, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned cadets be promoted to the rank of cornets, 2nd lieutenants, and ensigns, respectmissions for final adjustment, on their appointment to regiments:—

Names.	*Corps.*	*Date of arrival.*	*Remarks.*
W. F. Curtis...	Cavalry...	6th Nov. 1830.	Appointed acting cornets and 2nd lieuts. in G. O. 28th February & 14th March 1833.
E. S. Blake ...	Artillery,..	14th June do.	
Edward Wreiland	....do.....	20th March do.	
W. Massie,..	.....do.....	28th Febry do	
G. P. Kennett,.....	do.....	28th March do.	
T. C. Pownall,.....	do.....	5th June. do.	
G. A. Pruen,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
C. R. Deut,.....	do.....	26th Feby. 1831.	
J. F. Turner,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
D. Erskine,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
E. J. Baynes,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
C. Yorke,.....	do.....	17th June. do.	
G. P. Baynes,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
John Pottinger,.....	do.....	4th May 1832.	
G. P. Sealy,.....	do.....	6th July. do.	
W. C. Say,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
G. K. Bell,..	do.....	28th Janry 1833.	
John Skirrow,..	Engineers,..	15th May. do.	
C. D. Myine,...	Infantry,..	28th Oct. 1829.	Appoint acting ensigns in G. O. 23rd February 1833.
William Reynolds....	do.....	do. do. do.	
W. C. Erskine,.....	do.....	29th Nov. do.	
M. F. Gordon,.....	do.....	2nd Dec. do.	
G. H. Robertson,....	do.....	do. do. do.	
H. Cracroft,.....	do.....	18th May 1830.	
A. Welstead.....	do.....	17th April. do.	
E. M. Milne,.....	do.....	5th June. do.	
Edward Wood,.....	do.....	17th July. do.	
W. R. Simpson,....	do.....	20th May 1831.	
T. Percival,.....	do.....	19th March 1832.	
P. E. Warburton,....	do.....	21st Janry. do.	
A. J. Hodgson,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
J. L. Hendley,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
H. P. H. Hockin,....	do.....	18th May. do.	
A. Price,.....	do.....	6th June. do.	
H. B. Rose,.....	do.....	6th July. do.	
G. R. Remington,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
W. C. Bowen,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
A. Crawford, ...	do.....	22nd March 1833.	
J. G. Forbes,.....	do.....	8th April do.	
A. McDonald,.....	do.....	22nd March do.	
H. J. Barr, ...	do.....	18th May. do.	
C. Mellersh,.....	do.....	do. do. do.	
H. J. Willoughby,.....	do.....	8th April. do.	

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1833.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency on account of ill health.

Bombay Castle, 26th June, 1833.

Mr. Josiah Nisbet, having arrived here from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th instant, he is to proceed to Dharwar, and resume charge of the duties of principal collector and political agent in the Southern Marhatta country.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

THE DURPUN.

We are happy to hear that Lieutenant Fulljames Superintendent of the experiments making in boring for water, lately succeeded in tapping a main spring of fine fresh water, in a part of the Ahmedabad district, where there is very little, of that first necessary of life, and that little bad. The water spouted out of the pipes like a fountain, to the great astonishment and delight of the Natives. The water is said to be excellent, and so abundant that it may easily be rendered applicable to the purposes of irregation. To the unremitting exertions of Lieutenant Fulljames, this result, so creditable to him, is to be entirely ascribed.

Accounts from Sholapoor state that the rains have set in, and that the copious showers which have fallen, have put an end to the distress which the inhabitants suffered in consequence of the scarcity of water. The Cholera has also abated considerably in that district, since the weather has became cooler.

We understand that the appointment of Advocate General of this Government, has been conferred by the Court of Directors, on A. S. LeMessurier, Esquire, Barrister of the Supreme Court.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

(Received since our last.)

BOMBAY.

Amount previously received.....	Rs. 42,550
H. S. Graeme, Madras Civil Service, by J. Wedderburn.....	500
W. B. Anderson, Esq. M. C. S. Tellicherry.	500
J. Little.....	20
Captain W. Borthwick, by Major Little.....	100

POONA.

Lieut. Col. W. Fendall.....	100
P. Scott.....	100
Captain Clibborn, 1st Gr. Regt.....	100
Lieut. Scott, 3rd Cav.....	15
P. Bacon.....	15
W. Long.....	15
H. W. Reeves.....	15
H. Rawlinson.....	15

BELGAUM.

Dr. R. Hartley Kennedy.....	200

DHARWAR.

G. W. Anderson.....	100
J. B. Simson.....	100
Lieut. Col. J. Gibbon.....	100
Captain W. V. Hewitt, 5th Regt.....	100
Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, Do.....	100
A. Ravenscroft.....	100
A. Spens.....	100
Walter Elliot.....	100
L. Kennedy.....	100
Wittoba Phunt.....	100
W. H. Dyke.....	25

SATTARA.

Lieut. Col. Lodwick.....	100
Asst. Surg. W. L. Chatterton.....	30
Lieut. J. Liddell.....	30

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Mr. Dent.....	100
Rev. C. Jackson.....	100
Mr. Mills.....	100
Eduljee Cursetjee.....	50
Captain Mackintosh.....	100

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
John Stamp.....	25th July ..	Liverpool ...	
Diamond	25th Ditto...	London.....	Cape.
Ranger.....	Ditto.....	Liverpool...	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—29th J...

	MORN.		EVEN.	
Saturday.....	10	28	10	
Sunday.....	11	24	11	
Monday.....	0	32	0	
Tuesday.....	1	20	1	
Wednesday.....	2	03	6	35
Thursday.....	2	56	3	25
Friday.....	3	44	4	02

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	142	143
First Five per cent. Loan.		
Nos. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,.....	109½	110
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,.....	109	109½
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,.....	108½	109
1441 *a* 2440, 4th Class,.....	107½	108
Second Five per cent Loan.....	108	110½
Third Five per cent Loan.....	111	1..½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....	107½	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.....	102½	103
Bills on London 6 months sight.....	1s 10d	1s 9d
Spanish Dollars per 100.....	225	226
Sovereigns each.....	₹1	112

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major Crossley, Nizam's Service, from Hyderabad.
Captain F. Bihamore, Gr. Regt from Europe.
Ensign W. Godfrey, 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Bowen, H. M. 40th Regt. from England.
Lieut. Brett, 5th Regt. N. I. from do.
Major Schuler, Artillery, from Deesa.
Lieut. G. K. Mann, Artillery, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon J. Walker, Staff, to the Mauritius.
Ensign W. Simpson, European Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the Morning of Sunday, the 23d Inst., at Sholapoor, the Lady of Captain Thomas Graham, 1st Grenadiers, Bombay Establishment, of a Daughter.

At Poona, on the Evening of the 24th Inst., the Lady of Francis Shippen, Esq., Surgeon, Bombay European Regiment, of a Son.

On the Evening of the 25th Inst., the Wife of C. D. Gilder, Esq., of a Son.

On the 27th Inst., in Rampart Row, the Lady of H. P. Hadow, Esq., of a Son.

DEATH,

At Colaba, on the morning of the 19th Inst., Mary Anne, the Wife of Lieutenant W. Igglesden, Indian Navy, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 22d.—Barque Egyptian, William Lilburn, Master, from London 21st January 1833, and Madeira 5th March.
Passenger.—John Hawkey, Free Mariner.
— 28th.—The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris, J. Sawyer, Esq Commander, from Bushire 10th June. Left Bassadore 15th, and Muscat 22d.
Passengers.—Captain Skinner, Lieut. Lynch, Indi... Navy, Mr. Todd, and Dr. Waller.
— 24th Brig Diamond, John Hauxwell, Esq. Mas... from the Cape of Good Hope, 15th May, 1833.
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit's family, and ... vants.
— Ship Hall, Isaac Hughes, Master, from Li... 23d February.
— Ship Elizabeth, Robert W. Blenkinso... from Liverpool 21st February.
— 25th Ship Charles Kerr, John Brodie, ... London. Cowes 21st February, and Cape ... 21st May 1833.
Passengers.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Billa... Billamore, Bombay Native Infantry, Ge... Lieut. Brett B. N. I. Lieut. Cruickshanks ... 1 Native
— 26th.—Ship Hero, James Thomp... from London, 19th March 1833.
Passengers.—Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Caldicott, ... H. M. 40th Regt. Lieut. Mann, Bombay Artillery.

DEPARTURES.

June 22d.—Barque John Craig, Thomas Lawson, Master, to the Mauritius.
Passenger.—Dr. Walker.
— Barque Sophia, Salia, Naiquedah, to ...

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ...

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—... Duke of Sussex, Thames, Lady ... and Herefordshire.

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HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.---Elphinstone.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.---Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER---Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER---Shannon.
COUNTRY TRADERS.---Cumbrian, Cleveland, John Stamp, Barbara Ranger, Minerva, Egyptian, Diamond, Hall, Elizabeth, Charles Kerr, Hero, and Majestic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.---Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maira, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, Pittamber, and Virginia.
PORTUGUESE.---Consohel, and Amelia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed H. N. which, a desire to put an end to a controversy already too lengthened, induces us to decline publishing. Besides, Lieut. Burnes has left the country, and cannot reply to any attacks made upon him;---this alone would be a sufficient ground for our refusing to publish the letter in question.

With regard to the rumours alluded to by A SUB, we think the wisest course would be to wait and see whether they be well founded or not, before they are noticed.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 29 JUNE, 1833.

The H. C. Brig of War *Tigris,* from Bushire the 10th inst., arrived yesterday, but affords no later news from Europe than that already received. We have just been favored with the extract of a letter from Constantinople, received by this vessel, detailing the progress of the negotiations which have taken place there relative to the Pacha of Egypt. This highly interesting document, however, which is dated as late as the 11th. of March, is too long to admit of publication in own present number, and is reserved for our next.

Lieut. Burnes, we understand, has laid a full account of his late journey to Bokhara before the Supreme Government. Extracts from this work are daily published in the Calcutta papers, and two chapters upon the commerce of the Punjaub and Cabool will be found below.

We believed it impossible, upon receiving our last files of London papers, that another arrival could take place without furnishing something important to our stock of European intelligence. The papers by the *Hero*, however, upon the whole, contain less news than any similar number we ever recollect having received from home. The greater part of them is taken up by interminable debates in Parliament upon the coercion bill, which appears to put a stop to all other business of importance. In the House of Lords, however, the Lord Chancellor has introduced one of his measures for improving the practice of the Law. His speech upon the occasion, as well as one delivered by him on the subject of education, will be found below.

With regard to the continental news furnished by the Hero, we have but little to add to the information contained in our extra of Wednesday last.—In France there was a strong opposition manifested towards the ministry in the Chamber of Deputies, and it was the general opinion that Soult would be forced to retire from the cabinet. The French papers were still employed, in a great measure, in discussing the merits of the Duchess of Berri's case.

Negotiations were renewed for the settlement of the Belgic question. A new ambassador had been sent to London by the King of Holland, and there was once more a prospect of a final arrangement taking place.

The war between Mahomed Ali and the Sultan appears to have terminated, and negotiations are understood to have commenced by which a large portion of his late conquests will be secured to the Pacha.

A strong display of liberal feeling had taken place in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg; no acts of violence however, have been committed; and the circumstance does not appear likely to be productive of serious consequences.—This we believe, comprises the whole of the late intelligence received by the Hero, the details of which will be found below.

The *Madras Courier* of the 17th. inst. contains an account of a public meeting held at Madras for the purpose of assisting the Bombay Steam Navigation plan. The inhabitants of the sister presidency appear to have come forward with a degree of spirit and liberality highly gratifying. No unworthy feelings of jealousy are to be discovered in their proceedings, no cavilling, no counter plans, no raking up of old grievances and petty causes of complaint; in short, nothing was done at the meeting that could interrupt the great object for which it was assembled. The result was that Rs. 10,000 were subscribed on the spot, and subscription papers were opened for all classes of the inhabitants at the presidency, as well as for residents at outstations. A copy of the proceedings upon the occasion will be found below.

In addition to this satisfactory intelligence we are enabled to state upon the best authority that, notwithstanding the hostile efforts of a few individuals in Calcutta, the general feeling there is decidedly in favor of unanimity and co-operation with the Bombay Committee. The absurd scheme of steaming direct to Suez has been totally abandoned, and the only questions which appear to remain for consideration are, as to the best method of assisting the efforts which are making here to secure the proposed communication, and after it is completed, of turning it to the best account.

To effect the latter object several plans have been proposed, and amongst the rest, one for conveying letters and passengers by steam to Bombay. Whether this will eventually answer or not, we shall not pretend to determine. At first however, we think our Calcutta friends would be acting a far wiser part in endeavouring to improve the intercourse which at present exists by dawk between the two cities, than by risking their funds upon new and hazardous enterprises. We are confident that with a little exertion, they might accomplish a great deal in this respect. At present, by the ordinary means of communication, letters are from 14 to 16, and sometimes 18 days in reaching Calcutta from hence; and the average rate of the dawk is not more than 3 miles an hour. By increasing the speed of the post office carriers to 4½ miles an hour, which both the Bengal and Madras post offices have shown may be done, the time occupied in communicating between the two presidencies would be reduced to about ten days; which is less even than the best steamers would require to accomplish the passage from Bombay to Calcutta. This is a subject, however, for after consideration, and we merely notice it to point out the advantages which are clearly within reach of the people of Calcutta, and which, it strikes us, should be secured before others of a more doubtful nature are sought after.

While upon this subject we cannot avoid noticing some fresh objections which have been raised in Calcutta to the Bombay plan. We are aware that it would be an endless task to attempt refuting all that has been, and that will be, said against what has been done here; but in the present instance, the prospectus published by the steam committee has been so completely misunderstood in Calcutta that we cannot avoid correcting the impressions which have been received regarding it. It is assumed for instance that the Bombay committee are resolved upon procuring a steamer of precisely 270 tons; and that two 40 horse power engines are to be placed in this vessel, whether she may be fitted for them or not. Now with regard to this extraordinary supposition, which there is nothing whatever in the prospectus to justify, we must beg to observe, for the information of our Calcutta brethren of the press, that the Bombay committee are not quite such blockheads as they appear to take them for. Being for the greater part merchants, civilians, and military men, they do not, we presume, conceive themselves infallible upon questions of Steam navigation; and if we are not much mistaken, they orginally contemplated, and still intend, leaving the proportions of the proposed Steamer to be determined by scientific men in England as suggested in Calcutta. To suppose the contrary is to give them credit for a degree of rashness which is scarcely conceivable. But our Calcutta brethren somehow or other appear to imagine that all the sense and discretion in the country are centred in the city of palaces, and act accordingly. Nothing that is done on this side of India can, by any possibility be right. The estimates of the Committee have been declared in one paper to be much too great; in another the boat is stated to be much too small; and that splendid specimen of Calcutta wisdom, the *Enterprise* steamer, has been held up as a model for us to admire and copy. At one time the spirited conduct of the inhabitants here, was considered worthy of support, though originating in selfishness — at another their reluctance to assist in the visionary schemes of 1823 was brought forward for the purpose of depriving them of all assistance from Bengal. The most striking inconsistency of all however, appears to have been reserved until the last. The Calcutta Press upon the arrival of the Hugh Lindsay was most vehement against the Court of Directors for mismanaging the late attempt to open overland communication, and in some of the Calcutta papers, the impossibility of any good coming from the Court was strongly dwelt upon. The same papers are now urging that the Court be petitioned to recommence their expensive experiments upon steam communication, and have even gone so far as to propose that the steam funds be placed at their disposal!—We are tired however of noticing the absurdities and contradictions of our cotemporaries; and shall content ourselves by observing that, had the same degree of vacillation been displayed on this side of India that they have shown with regard to Steam Navigation, we should long ere this have despaired of its success.

MADRAS.

REPORT

Of the Proceedings of a Meeting held at the College Hall, on Saturday the 15th Instant, for Establishing a Steam Communication between Europe and India.

The Advocate General, Mr. Norton, on the motion of Mr. Chamier, was called to the Chair:

Mr. Norton on taking the Chair began his address to the Meeting by saying he thought he might most usefully answer the wishes of those who had honored him by placing him in that station, if he opened to the consideration of those assembled the nature of that project they were now met to pass their opinions upon—and explained to some extent the recent proceedings at Bombay in furtherance of it. He would not waste their time in expatiating on the various advantages which always attend the establishment of Seam Navigation. All were ready to acknowledge that the existence of such, and so rapid, a communication between Great Britain and India, was to both countries a grand national object, productive of the most important and general benefits. A much more pertinent topic now arose to their attention, which was the near prospect of its accomplishment thro' the zealous and disinterested exertions of the society of Bombay, provided they could calculate on the partial support of the sister presidencies. How far that support was deserved at our hands, and ready to be contributed, was the subject of this days discussion and resolution; and the largeness and quality of the meeting assembled would sufficiently testify the public interest still existing in regard to it. Many efforts had from time to time been strenuously made—and as warmly supported—at the different presidencies: the failure of which, tho' to be regretted on the personal account of the enterprising individuals who had engaged in them, yet by no means augured ill of the present project; which rested on a design and on means contrasted with those which had characterised all former attempts. Captain Johnstone, many years ago, had with considerable pecuniary assistance from the public accomplished a Steam Voyage by the Cape—after him Mr. Waghorn urged a scheme with the same view, and had met with liberal encouragement:—subsequently Mr. Taylor presented himself at Bombay, with more confident pledges than perhaps he was at liberty to offer of the co-operation of large capitalists in England in any enterprize of this nature which the society of India would enable him to undertake. To say these schemes had all absolutely failed would hardly be justified. On the contrary, they had presented to public consideration practical proofs of their being rational and feasible.—As to Mr. Waghorn, he was bound to say, that his zeal and industry had tended very sensibly to promote this great and desirable object. Had he been the bearer of a King's proclamation he could not have been more sedulous or more successful in drawing public attention to it, and upholding the cause. But these individual enterprises necessarily failed—for want of capital—and for want of combination. Neither 2,00 Rs. nor 40,000 Rs. nor 60,000 Rs. can suffice, under the management of one or two persons, to start an undertaking of this nature, on so permanent a basis and so extensive a plan, as to give public assurance of the Navigation being *periodically certain* and secure. Besides, these small capitals contributed were not left at the free disposal of the parties, they were shackled with conditions and stipulations which impeded in a great degree the very use of the money. In the mean time the *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer has, at the cost of Government, made for several years its regular and successive voyages up the Red Sea, and has proved to demonstration, the easy practicability of this line of communication—but what is still more important, has furnished data for inducing the Bombay Steam Committee to pronounce that this course of Steam Navigation must prove "*eventually profitable.*" What appears to be primarily requisite is, a large and liberal capital—and zealous management by gentlemen of character and good judgment. Acting on these principles, and with an alacrity and public spirit as honorable as customary among them, a number of no less than 18 of the most influential members of society of Bombay have proffered their services for this beneficial object—and subscribed their money with a liberality that leaves no doubt of their being in earnest. They have appealed to us, who must largely partake of the benefits they desire to spread over the country, for our support—and it cannot be in vain—As many gentlemen present might not have seen the prospectus of the Bombay Committee, he would read it to them throughout. (Mr. Norton then read the whole of the Prospectus *for which see another column.)* This scheme he felt convinced would be heard by the meeting as fully coming up to what he had observed upon it, and to their own expectations. They would gather from it an assurance of the most efficient management—and from the estimates, the practical certainty of a continuous, systematic, periodical transit up the Red Sea for several times in each year; provided only, the first cost of the vessel was defrayed by a common subscription among those who were thereby to reap more than an equivalent.

It was not to be passed over, that the Gentlemen forming the committee were individuals of that station and of such mercantile connections as that all necessary communications, as well with mercantile capitalists as with authorities in England, would proceed with the most influential effect. Already as all the public papers had informed us, had a warm interest been excited throughout London in favor of this project:—it had been promoted by many eminent public men—it had been urged on the highest functionaries of Government, and a correspondence has been published, which evinces a spirit of the most thorough co-operation in all who are concerned with India—with those efforts which have to be made by persons in this conntry—since those at home cannot engage in the arrangements to be made between India and Suez. From that correspondence it is to be fairly gathered, that every adequate support may be expected from the Board of Control. What may appear to many of still more immediate importance is, the effect which the expression of the united sentiments of the Indian community—transmitted thro' such an influential channel as the Bombay committee—may operate on the good will of the Court of Directors. They will at least see that we do not call on them to do all—and he, for one, was confident in looking for valuable encouragefrom their bands.

Before he withdrew his attention from the prospectus, meritorious as he considered the plan to be, he could not but advert to one or two errors, as they appeared to him, and miscalculations. It would be seen, that in the computation of the profits derivable from postage, the calculation was made as upon 15,000 letters each year. It had been ascertained (and so it is stated by way of addendum to the prospectus) that the correspondence of *Bombay alone* with Europe produced 70,000;—and the committee proceed to rectify their first computation accordingly. But they might have gone further. Whatever be the amount of correspondence now—surely it would be justly increased by the very means of rapid periodical communication—perhaps doubled. Four times 15,000 letters would be a very low average of—and yet that would add near a lac of Rupees to the annual profits. This was a consideration on the favourable side—others did not appear to promise quite so well. He alluded to the omission of all references to *Plague* in the calculation of the various trips. If several were to be made in the year—it would be found that this scourge would very materially effect the arrangements; and he mentioned it, that so important a matter might meet with timely notice. The catching up strange and stray passengers from various Ports up and down the Red Sea, at all seasons, might not be so feasible a thing—as it is on the Manchester Rail Road. Another particular of the Prospectus—that of the con*veyance of Pilgrims* to and fro—he also confessed himself not disposed to think so conducive to the interests of the vessel as to its employment, in any fenced seasons in the traffic of the finer and less bulky articles of trade coast-wise, and possibly in newly opened countries. An outward bound Freight of Pilgrims from Surat or the Deccan would not be particularly to his own taste, as fellow passengers in a Steamer; but what was to be said of the return cargo of those who had exhausted their piety and themselves at Mecca or Medina? It was to encounter all the plagues of Egypt at once! Then again, the idea of *Joint Stock Shares* as low as 100 Rs. each. It was well the Committee had discretionary powers on this and all other topics—as he conceived those who *bought* on that basis would be more likely to clothe themselves with *liabilities*, than any other precarious share to be derived from the fund. No—he was inclined to think, that the invitation to contribute as a free gift for a public object of common advantage had more temptation to us than the prospect of a dividend of this quality. Thus (continued Mr. Norton) I have endeavoured to lay before you, Gentlemen, an outline of what is projected and what is promised to be done—and the grounds on which, as I believe, the full accomplishment of Periodical Steam Navigation between Europe and India may fairly be expected. Let it not be imagined that we shall not enjoy an adequate share of the advantages to accrue from it. Let us cast but a glance at what must be the immediate and prominent effects—in connecting so much more closely the two countries—the vast interests of our two empires—in opening trades with countries as yet unknown—in advancing beyond surmise the commerce now prevailing. I have sometimes amused myself with calculating the results of turning the mercantile capital employed in the trade of this country once or twice oftener in the year. Merchants perhaps will best understand me, when I refer to the means of turning their capital round again afforded by increased rapidity of advices respecting their consignments—their bills at credit—and the state of the market. If the trading capital be turned once or twice a year or oftener, not 10,000 £ nor 20,000 £ nor 50,000 £ a year will measure, I believe the gain. All ages prove, that with the prosperity of the Merchants that of the community must go along. But if I desired to shew where and how the particular private benefits to ourselves of Madras are appear—I would speak in one word to your feelings and convictions, by mentioning that of "*Letters.*' Is there a Gentleman here, who would not lay down the price of a few Rupees to have his letters—long looked for at six weeks yet to expire—laid at this moment on the table before him? This must happen many times in the year—and every year other particulars of a less exciting nature are obvious;—the means of quick and agreeable travelling homewards, and elsewhere—which we, tho' no not so easily indeed as our Bombay brethren, but still with most tempting prospects may avail ourselves of much of,—this is detailed in the prospectus—and I think it need not be doubted that—steam navigation once established—immediate and increasing facilities would soon be afforded us by branch and other Steamers; nor would it be long before the straits of Manaar would be burst open to us. I have no urgent fancy, myself, I must allow, to pass my long vacation in Abyssinia or in the rural shades of Aleppo, but I am satisfied from past experience, that a pleasant party in a Steamer for four days hence, to the Malabar Coast, would be infinitely preferable to 10 days shaking in a palanquin, to say nothing of 400 Rs. to be paid for it. I should be thought visionary in alluding to such a phenomenon as a *Mole* off the Beach at Madras—still more so to suggest the notion of a *Basin.* And yet these things have been seriously discussed, and by Government too, when no other steam was thought of—but that which comes from a tea kettle. Be these things as they may—these prospects—those visions—the object of this day's meeting as a vast public one, and most beneficial to all classes, will I am well apprized, not fail of cordial support for its own sake. We needed not the call for the example of our friends at Bombay—we are ready without a summons. It would not be consistent with that liberal character, I hope we have hitherto shown, to gather the fruits without contributing one drop of water to fertilize the soil,—we shall not sit down in apathy to enjoy the good things wafted to us, or leave it to others to heave the lead every inch of the way. So far from it, I have never witnessed a more cordial or a more conspicuous union of sentiments throughout society, from the Governor downwards, than on this occasion—sentiments in which I am proud to partake, and which will be best proved by the resolutions of the day. Mr. Norton then apologized for detaining their attention at such length—but he had conceived, that upon a subject so important in its results, and at the same time so encouraging as regards the prospects of success, if fully understood, he had done better in being too long rather than too short in laying the matter open to their attention.

The following Resolutions were then proposed to the Meeting and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Turnbull, seconded by Col. Hanson—That the Establishment of Periodical Steam Navigation to Europe via the Red Sea, would be productive of the most important benefits to the community at large, both of Great Britain and of India.

Moved by Colonel Fearon, seconed by Major Hodges—That the Plan and Proposals for effecting this object adopted by the public Meet-in Bombay on the 14th May last, hold out every reasonable prospect of success, and deserve ther general support of the inhabitants of Madras.

Moved by Mr. Dare, seconded by Mr. Cator—That a Subscription be opened for the purpose of assisting the objects of the Steam Navigation Committee of Bombay.

Moved by Mr. Fauquier, seconded by Mr. Savage.—That the amount of such Subscription be entrusted to the disposal of the Bombay Steam Navigation Committee upon the same terms as the Bombay Subscriptions; and upon the confidence that the best arrangements will be made which circumstances admit of for extending the benefits of the proposed Steam Establishment to the Members of the Madras Presidency.

Moved by Mr. Turnbull, seconded by Mr. Fraser—That a Committee be formed for the purpose of collecting the Subscriptions and communicating with the Bombay Steam Navigation Committee, or their Agents, as they may deem expedient.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Campbell—That the following Gentlemen be of the Committee, with liberty to add to their number, viz:—

C. M. Lushington, Esq.	J. W. Dare, Esq.
H. Chamier, Esq.	J. Fraser, Esq.
Colonel Sewell,	T. R. Wheatley, Esq.
Lieutenant Colonel Hanson,	Major Limond,
George Norton, Esq.	W. S. Binny, Esq.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Binny—That all the other Gentlemen who signed the letter to the Sheriff calling for this Meeting be added to the Committee, viz.

Colonel Fearon,	Streenavassa Pillay,
Lieutenant Colonel Cullen,	Chocapah Chitty,
Ragavah Chitty,	Armoogum Modelly,

Moved by Ragavah Chitty, seconded by Chocapah Chitty.— That the Subcription be open in common for all classes of the Inhabitants of this Presidency, both British and Native.

Moved by Colonel Cullen, seconded by Major Limond—That the Committee be requested to forward Books for Subscriptions to the out-stations of this Presidency.

Moved by Colonel Coombs, seconded by Dr. Strachan—That these Resolutions be advertised by the Committee in all the Madras News-

papers, and also the names from time to time of the Subscribers.

Moved by Colonel Monteith, seconded by Mr. Cator That the Subscriptions be received at all the Agency Houses of Madras.

Moved by Mr. Dare, seconded by M. Fraser —That the Committee be requested to communicate with the Committee of Mr. Waghorn's Committee with a view if possible to apply the funds under their control for the purposes of the present Subscription.

The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson then addressed the Meeting is follows :—

GENTLEMEN;—I rise to submit to you a Resolution, which I am sure will be carried with one heart and one voice—I mean the expresion of our thanks to our learned and excellent Chairman for his conduct in the chair this morning. We all feel that the duty could not have been committed to abler hands, to state the subject of our discussion. We are indebted to him for a most clear, luminous, and I will add, *impartial* statement of the whole case. He has laid before us fairly and openly the difficulties which embarrass the question as well as the ultimate advantages which may reasonably be expected. The balance is decidedly in favour of the latter ; and we are indebted to my learned friend not only for the power of calculating on certain grounds the *possibility* of success, but the prospect of realizing our hopes *at no distant day*.—Those advantages he has well and eloquently stated —the gratification of our own individual affections (which every heart must feel) of a nearer and more rapid intercourse with those we love, —the increased prosperity of the commercial interests both of India and England, on which the security and well-being of each country must depend, and above all, the possible, and I may say certain, amelioration of the country by the more easy and universal circulation of general opinion and British feeling, so essential to the glory and happiness of both, he has c early defined.—The unanimity with which every Resolution has been carried is a sufficient proof how fully our minds were satisfied on these points ; and tho' I confess I had hoped to hear from some of the Gentlemen who moved the Resolutions, a clearer and more detailed account of the several particulars, their very silence most powerfully strengthens,—if it required to be strengthened, the Resolution which I have now the honor to propose. We all felt that it was unnecessary to add a word to his statement —He left us nothing to require in information, and every thing to hope for in ultimate success. Gentlemen, I move that we express by acclamation our thanks to the Chairman—which was carried as propose.

Mr. Norton in rising to return thanks, expressed his hopelessness to acknowledge in the terms deserved, his sense of the manner in which the vote of thanks to him had been moved and agreed to. He was, of course, prepared to expect that customary honor which attended the feeblest efforts to perform the duties of the post which had been assigned him. That it would be proposed in elegant and happy terms he could not but know, and feel gratified at, when his venerable friend rose for that purpose. But he could have no ground except in the kindness and partiality of that friend to look for the eloquent and impressive address in proposing such a resolution, which had produced so strange and peculiar an effect on all around. The warm manner with which his proposal of thanks had been received and acceded to, he must mainly place to the account of the impulse which such a speech was calculated to excite—altho,' as he knew the honour paid him was sincere—he was not the less proud and grateful for it. To the Gentlemen assembled and to the Archdeacon he returned his heartfelt thanks—he fully appreciated the kind feelings which had dictated the language of the latter, but he would not attempt to rival or imitate him. He would but assure the meeting that it was with him, as it must be with most men, an object of the warmest desire to attain and hold the good opinion of the society in which he lived, without arrogating to himself so prominent an office as that which had just been assigned him, and to which others, he will knew, had higher claims; he should on all occasions be happy to join with others in promoting any confessedly useful or national object. He had been too amply rewarded for any little exertions of his which had been incited in furthering the present object—and he should bear in heartfelt remembrance the kind expressions of his friend the Archdeacon towards him, and their flattering reception of them as long as he remembered India itself.

Mr. Cator moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Sheriff.

The Subscriptions in the room we understand amounted to about 10,000 Rupees.

CALCUTTA.

The members of the Steam Navigation Committee and several other gentlemen invited to meet them including some of the most influential members of society, assembled yesterday morning at the House of the Chief Magistrate Mr. McFarlane, and after considerable discussion of the subject decided on a requisition which was signed by all present for a public meeting to be held on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock. The requisition and the Sheriff's notice calling the Meeting accordingly will be found in our advertizing columns. We believe there is a very general disposition to co-operate with Bombay, though of course not to bind ourselves to their particular plan which appears to us, the more we reflect on it, crude and impracticable. In the first place, the engines and the fuel for thirteen days consumption would weigh 210 tons! Would the additional 60 be sufficient for the water, provisions, stores and passengers baggage, to say nothing of "extra baggage?" and if they were, would not the vessel be deep as a sand barge with all this dead weight on board? It will never do. As we have said before, there is but one way to insure success, and that is to submit our desideratum to a scientific man in England or America and leave it to him to supply it under legal *guarantees*. It would occupy a year certainly, but it might be a saving of time in the end, if we were, as has been suggested by a scientific gentleman here, to send both to America and to England for estimates of the cost of a vessel guaranteed to carry thirteen or if not thirteen, ten days coals, and to have an *average* speed of not less than 7 miles an hour. Then if we had raised a sufficient fund meanwhile, we could give the contract to those likely to perform it best. If not, we could still offer what we had raised, to aid the government in establishing the communication. Our belief is and has all along been, that the government of the country ought to establish this communication, and it has been suggested that we should call on them to do so. Be it so, but let us at the same time shew them that we have done all we could, to effect that which they have so much to their discredit, neglected to do. Our impression is, however, that bad as the times are, the subscription at all the presidencies, will be at least sufficient to establish one good vessel.—*Beng. Hurk. June* 11.

It appears that the Honorable Company's ship *Duke of York* did strike on the Longsand in the late Gale and though she was soon driven over it, her situation was awful at the time. Even in comparatively moderate weather, in some parts of that extensive and dangerous sand, at certain times of tide, the sea breaks with violence, and it may be conceived therefore, how dreadful it was during the late terrific gale. The instant the ship struck, the roaring breakers dashed over her in all directions sweeping all before them and threatening the vessel and all on board with instant annihilation. In fact all hope of escape was for the moment abandoned, and the horrors of such a crisis were increased by the utter impossibility of making the slightest effort to escape from the threatened destruction; but the extraordinary tide that inundated the country, floated the ship and she was driven far up on the Hidjeliee shore, as we before mentioned; but though she struck heavily on the sand, and is eighteen years old, it appears, that the noble vessel has not a timber sprung or a plank started —is not strained in the slightest perceptible manner! From the situation of the ship, however, all hope of getting her off, is out of the question, and the keel of the gallant *York* will never again cleave the waters of the great ocean. —*Ben. Hur.* 12.

ON THE COMMERCE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

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Chapter 4th.—Notice on the trade of Persia.

INTRODUCTION.

There is certainly no subject of more immediate importance to Great Britain than the commercial relations of those countries that lie between her possessions in India and Europe. I have here endeavoured to throw some li ht upon them in the following papers, which relate to the commerce of the upper parts of India, Cabool, Tartary, and Persia. I have to solicit great indulgence in their perusal since I treat upon matters foreign to my vocation, and have had to struggle with many difficulties in collecting information among a jealous people. The inducements I have had to enter upon such a subject are nevertheless strong for I have enjoyed an opportunity of seeing the bazars and associating with the mercantile community of all these countries. I have been further actuated by a knowledge of such information being likely to prove acceptable at the present time, and it consequently becomes the best return which I can give for the enlightened policy that dispatched me to the countries westward of the Indus. If I shall succeed in imparting any useful facts in the following pages I shall have reaped the full advantage of the pains and labour which I have had to bestow in collecting them.

(Signed) A. BURNES.

BOOK II.—CHAPTER I.

On the Commercial relations of the Punjab and the advantages of opening the Indus.

ON NAVIGATING THE INDUS TO THE PUNJAB.—The navigation of the Indus and its tributary rivers when laid open to the merchant must advance the interests of commerce. In the revival of an ancient channel to exchange the goods of distant nations we behold with equal pleasure the advantages of British supremacy in India and an increased outlet for the commodities of our commercial country. An inquiry into the condition and manufactures of every region which adjoins this great river seems therefore opportunity to suggest itself, and no portion deserves a more detailed investigation than the territories of Maharaja Runjeet Sing with which we must reciprocally share some portion of the advantages.

2.—FAVORABLE POSITION OF THE PUNJAB FOR TRADE.—There is perhaps no inland country of the globe which possesses greater facilities for commerce than the Punjab, and there are few more rich in the productions of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. Intersected by five navigable streams it is bounded on the west by one of the vastest rivers of the old world. To the north it has the fertile and fruitful value of Cashmeer to limit its sceptre, so placed that it can export without trouble its costly fabrics to the neighbouring kingdoms of Persia and Tartary, of China and India, situated between Hindoostan and the celebrated entrepots of central Asia ; it shares the advantages of their traffic while it is itself blessed with an exuberance of every production of the soil that is useful and nutritious to man.

3.—EXTENT AND VARIETY OF ITS PRODUCTIONS.—The productions of the Punjab relieve it from any great dependance on external resources. Its courtiers and chiefs may robe themselves in the shawls of Cashmere and the strong and beautiful silken fabrics of Mooltan. Its citizens and husbandmen may wear the cheap texture of the native cotton. Every animal may be bounteously fed on the grains indigenous to the country, and a range of mountains, entirely composed of salt, furnishes that necessary ingredient of food, while the upland parts yield condiments and fruits to season the daily bread. To such a mart we can export but with dubious success the productions of our own or other countries; yet there are some articles in which the industry of Britain may still cause a rivalry and towards forming a conclusion on this important subject we shall treat of the different productions of the country, and afterwards point out the probable effects of opening a new door to commerce on its imports and exports.

4.—SHAWLS OF CASHMEER.—The staple commodity of the Punjab is found in the Shawl manufactures of Cashmeer which have been so often and so ably described by others that they merely require a passing notice. They are a fabric which no exertion on the part of foreigners can imitate, and the European manufacturer though he may impart much of the beauty, and copy with success, the pattern, his web possesses none of the delicacy of the original, and is equally destitute of that warmth and comfort which the inhabitants of Europe in their more frigid zone, are so well able to appreciate. Nor are the weavers of the adjoining countries more successful in this branch of art than our own countrymen; the shawls of Lahore and Delhi though woven by natives of the valley and with the some materials, are wanting in the fineness of those prepared in Cashmeer, and have the degenerated appearance of a coarse woolen, but little superior to those of our own manufactures. If implicit reliance is to be placed on the people, the shawl derives its beauty from the water in which the wool is dyed and which is peculiar to Cashmeer.

5.—EXTENT OF THE SHAWL MANUFACTURES.—The yearly revenue from the Shawl manufactures, exclusive of every expense, is rated at 18 lakhs of rupees, but as it is entirely realized in kind, every fraud which the ingenuity of a deceiving people can devise is practised in remitting it to Lahore. Shawls which cannot be valued at a higher price than a couple of hundred rupees are rated at a thousand, and it is not a subject of surprise that the amount, which I have now stated far exceeds the actual realization by the treasury of Runjeet Sing. With a more judicious system this Prince might double this source of his revenue. An idea may be formed of the value to which these fabrics may be manufactured by some shawls having been lately prepared to order for the Russian and Prussian Courts at the enormous price of 30,000 roubles per pair, which is I believe about 12,000. It is a source of complaint among merchants that the shawls have lately depreciated in quality, and good articles are now only to be procured by commissioning them from tha valley. The article indeed has become a drug and the Punjab Government have at present in Umritsir, a store of Shawls that cannot be valued at less than half a million sterling, 50 lacs of Rupees.

6—SILKS.—While this country is enriched by an unequalled art, the raw materials for which grow beyond its limits, the commercial genius of the people has introduced another manufacture from Silk named "kois," with a strength of texture and brilliancy of hue that has secured to the Silks of Mooltan a merited reputation in the Indian market. The worm is unknown in the Punjab, but the small bulk and great value of its produce admit of Silk being imported from distant provinces and converted with profit by the trader into a rich manufacture. These silken stuffs are only woven in the shape of Shawls and Scarfs which have an extensive sale, for the Indian weavers have been hitherto unable to rival either their colour or durability. There is also a considerable manufacture of piece Silk in Mooltan called "Atlas," but it only shares this branch of trade with Umritsir and Lahore. The "Kincob" or brocade of the Punjab, is inferior to that of Bengal and Guzerat, and cannot therefore compete with the Cloths of those countries. I should here mention the carpets of Mooltan which do not equal those of Persia, but even they are far surpassed by the splendid Shawl Carpets of Cashmer. This manufacture is not to be purchased and made, I believe, only for the Ruler of the Country.

7.—COTTONS.—The climate of the Punjab is unfavourable to the Cotton shrub which affects another soil ; yet it grows in considerable quantities. The plant is chiefly produced in the "Dooab" between the Sutlege and Beeas rivers, but on account of the demand it is also imported from the dry country South of the former river which is known by the name of Malwa. The natives of the Eastern portion to the Punjab about Rohun and Hoshyarpoor are skilful in the manufacture of Cotton, and their looms furnish white cloth of various texture from the value of a yard to four times that quantity for a rupee. The cloth is inferior to that of British manufacture, but it is stronger and lasts better, while it has the advantage of being much cheaper. The finer Cottons of the Punjab are exported to the people South of the Sutlege who are unable to vie with their manufactures. The Chintzes of Mooltan were at one time much sought for in the Punjab and territories west of the Indus, but the trade is now ruined from the British imports as we shall have occasion to mention hereafter.

8—MINERALS.—The mineral resources of the Punjab have been but imperfectly explored ; yet we are authorised in assuming their boundless value from the little that has been laid open. A range of hills extending from the Indus to the Hydaspes, formed entirely of rock salt, furnishes an inexhaustible supply, and being closely monopolized, contributes to the enrichment of the ruler. It is in general use throughout the country and most extensively exported till it meets the Salt of the Sambre lake and the Company's territories. I shall enlarge on this subject elsewhere. There is another deposit of Salt on the verge of the mountains towards Mundee, but it is of an inferior description. In the same vicinity, if I can place reliance on the information, some veins of Coal have been discovered and there are also extensive mines of Iron. The ore after being pounded, is pulverized by grindstones and then smelted ; matchlocks and swords are formed of this metal, and the warlike weapons of Lahore, are renowned among the Indian nations. The precious metals are more scarce, yet gold is found among the sands of the Aiesines as it issues from the mountains. The Salt range as well as the other high lands yields Sulphur, Nitre or Saltpetre is gathered in quantities from the extensive plains and "tooree" or milk bush, which gives the best charcoal, complete the enumeration of what is necessary for the manufacture of gunpowder.

9.—VEGETABLES.—The productions of the vegetable world exceed the consumption of the population and increase in abundance towards the hills. Some of them are exported with advantage to the neighbouring countries, but the surrounding plenty discourages the husbandman. The wheat and barley of the plains are expended within limits of the Punjab, but such is the number of horses in this country that gram, moong, mut bajree, and other grain, reared in a dry soil, are imported with advantage. Rice is exuberantly produced under the mountains, yet it is not a diet which suits the palate of the people. The cane thrives luxuriantly and sugar is manufactured for exportation. The smallness of its stalk is remarkable. but it is said to produce the most saccharine fluid, and is preferred to the thicker canes of India. Indigo is reared about Mooltan and Eastward of Lahore, and is exported to the Mahommedan countries westward, where dark coloured clothes are more prevalent than in the Punjab. A valuable oil is expressed from the "Sersya" or Sesamum plant, and is both used for the lamp and culinary purposes. The esculent vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, &c. are produced every where, and most of the vines and fruit trees common to Europe, may be seen in Kishtwyr and Cashmeer. The tobacco of Mooltan is only surpassed by that of Persia.

10.—ADVANTAGES OF OPENING THE INDUS TO THE PUNJAB TRADE.—Without continuing longer to detail the resources of the Punjab, it will have already appeared that the nature and extent of its productions forbid any sanguine hope of improving to a considerable degree our commercial communication even by water with the countries Eastward of the Indus. A region that yielded corn, wine, oil and salt was considered in ancient times a favored land, and we have here likewise extensive manufactures to keep pace with the modern tastes of mankind. Yet the trade in loongies at Tata and in the Silks of Bhawulpoor and Multan, which still exist, afford an doubted proof of a former line of commerce by the Indus—trade is a sickly plant and requires a fostering care to which even uncivilized nations are no strangers : with such an extensive export trade as this country possesses in the single article of Cashmeer Shawls, it is evident that there must be equally extensive returns, and it is the province of commerce to effect an interchange of the goods of one country for those of another. An outlet for Shawls was formerly found in Delhi, but in later years, since the tranquillity of Rajpootana was restored, they have been exported direct to Bombay through that country by Pallee. It may be unhestitatingly averred that the least inconvenient and expensive route which leads by the Indus will turn the commerce into that channel. As we introduce our goods into central India from other quarters we must not look to the countries east of the Indus for any great increase to our commercial relations in this quarter. At present the import of European articles in the Punjab is far from trifling, and as the resistance to the stream is removed, the consumption ought to increase with the diminution of price. It depends on the Lord of Cashmeer whether we receive the productions of his country alike reduced, but if he properly understood his own interest, he might augment his revenue by diminishing the price, which it is but reasonable to suppose, would increase the demand.

11.—EFFECTS OF A NEW ROUTE ON THE MANUFACTURES OF THE TOWNS ON THE INDUS.—If we ourselves copy the manufacture of Ratta, Mooltan and Bhawulpoor, as we did the Chintzes of India, we may supersede the lingering remnants of trade in these cities, since we shall be able with our machinery to undersell their merchandize, for there is nothing in them that an European would find it difficult to imitate, but as I have before observed, we had best confine our views to western Asia. I do not touch upon the policy of supplanting still further the trade of India, but I am certain that in the present instance disappointment would follow the speculation, for the consumption of loongies and silks, which form the apparel of the higher orders, is far less than that of chintzes. A trades of ten lakhs of rupees in that article has, I am credibly informed, been driven for some years past from Bombay alone to the northern parts of India. With silk it would I am persuaded never rise to thousands. I do not of course include brocade which is at present imported.

12.—EUROPEAN ARTICLES FOR WHICH AN INCREASED DEMAND MIGHT BE LOOKED FOR, METALS, WOOLLENS, &C.—There are means of improving our exports to the Punjab if shipped by the Indus. It has been seen that the country is without copper, brass, tin, or lead ; all of which are bulky articles, difficult of transport by land, and which could be imported with profit. Iron might also be imported to a great extent. Locks, keys, padlocks, bolts, screws, hinges and such dead weight have a steady sale and are now imported by land. But the great desideratum of this country, though it possesses so numerous a list of manufactures is in woollens, and in a climate where the cold exceeds other parts of India they become an object to the people. Their consumption is considerable and it is vastly increased by the large standing army which Runjeet Sing entertains and clothes in them. In the time of Timour Shah the Company's factory in Sinde yielded a profit of five lacs of rupees chiefly from the sale of Woollens which were sent up the Indus or by its banks to Cabool for the use of that King's army. It is very immaterial to trade whether the armed body occupies the E. or W. bank of the Indus, and the Timour Shah and his successors have ceased to rule, Runjeet Sing governs in the zenith of his power. I must observe however that M. Allard, the general of Runjeet Sing's regular cavalry, informed me that he could cloth his troops in English Woollens at Amritsir in the Punjab, cheaper than at Hansee and the provinces on the frontier where he had tried the experiment. This is to be accounted for by the reluctance of the merchants to open the bales before reaching the commercial mart. There is a taste among the people of the Punjab for woollens, and though less than exists in the colder countries of the Indus, it could no doubt be improved by cheapening the articles which must follow on a water communication.

13.—COTTON CHINTZES.—With regard to the Cottons of the Punjab I entertain doubts that any decrease in the price of British goods, which a more facile line of commerce might effect, supplanting the existing manufactures. They are generally of a coarser texture than the European article, and in a cold country this accords with the inclinations of the people, and will induce them to adhere to their own fabrics. The case was otherwise with Chintzes which pleased from their variety of patterns, and were, in other respects, a close imitation of their own. Their introduction involved at once a complete revolution in the manufactures of the country. The Chintz of Mooltan was formerly exported to Persia, but in its competition with the British article the manufacture has almost ceased. The European article, when first introduced about 12 years ago, was sold for 4 rupees per yard, and may be now had for as many annas or 1-16th of its original value. The Mooltan manufacturers being unable to reduce their prices to so low a standard find little sale for their goods with so formidable a rival. Chintz has however decreased in the demand and the reason is obvious, they have ceased to be rarity, and the fashion has changed, for it is [illegible] take to believe that the customs of the [illegible] are unalterable like the laws of the Medes [illegible] Persians.

14.—JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, AND FINER EUROPEAN ARTICLES.—For the finer articles of European manufacture, such as Watches, Cutlery, Jewellery, China-ware, Glass, &c, the natives of the [illegible] have no taste beyond the precincts of [illegible] and there demand is exceedingly li[illegible] and precious stones are already impo[illegible] by a safe route and much prized by t[illegible]

lent natives, give no encouragement to the minor manufacturers of Birmingham and Sheffield, which too often compose an invesment to this country. With a settled government Runjeet Sing has introduced among his chiefs and subjects a taste for fine clothes, but the artizans of his own country supply these in abundance. In this respect his court is perhaps unequalled in the East, yet this prince and his courtiers are entire strangers to the elegancies and comforts of civilized life, nor could such a taste be hoped for from an illiterate people whose habits and life at a late period were those of a predatory horde. Many of the chiefs have within these few years built costly mansions, but they are yet unacquainted with the necessity or advantage of furniture or with the convenience of Glass windows. A few of the Seik Sirdars exhibit the penchant of an epicure for savoury and preserved food such as Hams, &c but though wonderfully relieved from prejudice no outlet can be looked for in this quarter, as in India to the hermetically sealed dainties of Europe. Ardent spirits would be brought to a better market, but the Punjabees prefer the pungent fiery drink of thir own soil.

15.—DEPOT FOR A WATER COMMRCE.—In opening a water communication to the countries at the head of the Indus it would not appear that any advantages arose from navigating the great river higher than Dera Ghazoe Khan or the streams of the Punjab above Mooltan and perhaps Lodeeana. The exports for central Assia might be landed at Bukkur, which may be considered the port of Shikarpoor, a most influential town situated on the plains below the Bolan pass, the only great defile through the Sooliman mountains. If we found it adviseable to transport them higher up to Lica they would meet at the Kuheree ferry, the stream of commerce, as it at present flows from Pallee, Beecame and Mooltan, which would involve a virtual annihilation of that trade. Though the passage from Attock downwards is perfectly open and fruit is annually sent by the Indus to Shikarpoor, the difficulties of navigation increase above Karabagh, from the rapidity of the current that flows through mountains, and there are no solid benefits to be reaped from the risk. The Punjab trader on the other hand, would effect his objects when he had reached Mooltan for the Chenab and Jelum, both of which are navigable rivers, and the former a very noble one, lead to no mart beyond the city. The tortuous course of the Ravee on which Lahore stands with its inferiority to all the other streams in depth and size, will ever prevent its becoming a line of traffic, and the more so since the trade of the capital is limited and the great commercial city of Umritsir can be approached within a distance of 30 miles by the course of the Sutlege. I cannot doubt that this latter river will be found navigable from Ooch to Hurreeke where it is 275 yards wide and joined by the Becas, after which it has a medial depth of 12 feet and is never fordable: with but little difficulty it might be ascended as high as Lodeeana by the boats of the country, and thus connect our communication between the sea and the most remote position of our Indian empire. It is to be regretted that we have no proper report of the capabilities of the Sutlege from Loodeeana to its confluence with the Chenab at Ooch, but the facts I have recorded, and I cannot doubt them, excite the greatest hopes that it will be found navigable throughout, and present no physical obstacles to commerce. A mercantile capital of considerable consequence, the city of Bhawulpoor, fortunately stands on the banks of this river towards the embouchure. The Sutlege in this part of its course traverses a barren and ill protected country, and though risks would be incurred at the outset, this trivial defect, might disappear in the course of time.

16.—An extensive commerce can only co-exist where a liberal protection is extended to the merchant and his property. In Sinde ample securities will be required before the trader will embark his capital, but beyond its limits the Punjab offers the safest transit. The lawless tribes in the Derajat between Attock and Mittum owe allegiance to no sovereign, but they are, comparatively speaking, beyond the channels of commerce. Though Runjeet Sing has tranquillized the countries East-wards of the Indus, he has not failed to exact the most excessive duties which injures the trade.

ON THE COMMERCE OF CABOOL.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCE OF CABOOL.—The Commerce of Cabool has undergone a great alteration from political causes since the year 1809 when this country was visited by a British mission. In the time of the monarchy the trade with India was considerable; and our commercial factory in Sinde for a long time was principally supported by the demand from Afghanistan. The abolition of that establishment led the merchants of Cabool to seek their supply in the bazars of India, and if the Court has ceased to become the purchaser, from having ceased to exist, the body of the people has acquired a taste for European manufactures quite unprecedented—I have stated that the wealth of Cabool is now to be found eastward of the Indus, but the dismemberment of this once extensive kingdom into a variety of small chief-ships has not proved prejudicial to the interests of commerce. The wealth of the state is now subdivided, and we have four or five different Courts instead of one of overgrown magnitude, which in so poor a country as Cabool has a very material influence on the market. But this is no speculative view of the subject, for the collections and town duties of the city of Cabool have greatly increased since the exile of the kings and risen one-fourth within the last six years. Not only has the consumption of British and Indian manufactures been augmented in the country itself but the transit trade to Toorkistan has at the same time increased it.

2.—ROUTES OF COMMERCE TO AFGHANISTAN.—The merchandize of Britain which is sent into these countries is landed in India either at Calcutta or Bombay. I am given to understand that the greater supply is derived from Bombay. The caravans from both these places concentrate in Cabool which they reach by various routes. It will be necessary to give an outline of these roads which are 3 in number—1. The merchants from Bengal take the route of the Ganges, Delhi, Hansee, Bhawulpore, Mooltan, and cross the Indus at the ferry of Kaheree above the latitude of 31 North. From this they proceed to the Golairee pass and Gomul river to Ghuzni and Cabool. 2. Those from Bombay proceed by Guzerat to Pallee in Marwar, from whence they cross the desert to Beecaneer and join the above route at Bhawalpoor. 3. A portion of the merchandize from Bombay is shipped for Leumecanee or Carachie Sinde, from which they reach Candahar in eighteen marches and proceed thence to Ghuzni and Cabool, such part of these goods as are not sold in the country or intended for the Bokhara market are sent to Herat. The route through Sinde to Shikarpoor is little frequented from fear of the Kakers. It will be observed in this enumeration that the greater road between India and Persia from Delhi by Lahore, Attock and Peshawur to Cabool is deserted. This arises from heavier duties being levied by the ruler of the Punjab than by his neighbours, such goods are exported from Umritsir, which is the mart of the Punjab trade, cross the Hydaspes (Jelum) at Jung, and join the other routes at Kaheeree. It is therefore a singular fact that the city of Peshawur which lies on the very eastern frontier of Afghanistan, is supplied with European and Indian articles from Cabool to the westward. The merchants can bring them cheaper to market by the circuitous route and therefore prefer it.

3.—CARRIERS OF THE TRADE.—The principal carriers of this trade between India and Cabool are the Lahanee merchants, a pastoral tribe of Afghans, who occupy the country eastward from Ghuzni to the Indus. Many of these are men of great opulence, and proceed in person to make their purchases in the Indian markets. Their families and flocks repair in due season to meet them on the banks of the river, and their merchandize is conveyed on their own camels by easy marches to Ghuzni. The intervening country is mountainous and the roads are strong and difficult but the territory is their native soil, and they are free from the imposts and duties that obstruct commerce. The Lahanee caravan reaches Cabool about the beginning of June, and when they dispose of their goods they prosecute their journey to Bokhara. In return for the merchandize which is sold in Cabool, these traders export horses, the madder of Ghuzni and Candahar as well as a great quantity of fruit, both fresh and dried. With these they repair to the banks of the Indus where their camels are retained till the arrival of the caravan of the ensuing season.

4.—IMPORTS TO CABOOL.—It is a trite remark of the natives in these countries that the exports of India are but grass and her returns are gold. These are Indigo, cotton, and sugar, the chief imports of Cabool. The goods consist of white cloths of all kinds, calicoes and muslins, also chintzes of European manufacture, shawls, brocades, Dacca muslins, Punjab turbans and spices, &c. about a thousand camel loads of these articles are now consumed yearly in Cabool, previous to the year 1816 this country, was supplied with many articles from Russia, but the chintz trade which is to be dated from that time has effected a material change. The manufactures of Europe have since flowed from India with increased volume on this part of Asia It has been believed and not erroneously, that the cloths of Russia not only found their way to Bokhara but to the countries southward of Hindoocoosh, and were distributed thro' the provinces of Cabool, but a commercial revolution, almost unobserved, has gradually changed the channels of commerce. It would be difficult in the most civilized kingdom of Asia to furnish the authentic data which are so necessary to our European nations for the establishment of such an important point but a single fact proves it. The amount of duties in the city of Cabool has increased upwards of fifty thousand rupees within the last six years, nor has any additional tax been levied on the merchant. to the justice and equity of Dost Mahomed Khan, the chief of Cabool, we must mainly attribute a change so beneficial to Britain. Once effected the fabrics of Russia have failed to vie with our own and an outlet for our exports, which we owe to the wisdom of a chief, has been improved by the superiority of the exports themselves. The only cloths now received from Russia are nankeen, and broad chintz of a description which is now manufactured in Britain.

5.—DISPOSITIONS OF THE CABOOL CHIEFS IN REGARD TO COMMERCE—The two inferior chiefships of Cabool are Peshawur and Candahar, but the rulers of neither extend to commerce that encouragement which so distinguishes their brother of Cabool. Since the latter personage possesses both greater power and influence his patronage is more valuable, and he likewise holds in his own dominions the great road of commerce to Cabool and Toorkistan. The shawl trade from Cashmere to Persia has been driven into other routes by the exactions of the Candahar chief. These goods are now of Bushire, or the circuitous route of Cabool, Bokhara and the Caspian—I am persuaded that these exactions at Candahar arise from ignorance for the chief is well disposed to the British Government, and he must be aware of the fact that all the Bokhara merchants choose the route of Cabool to his detriment. It is otherwise with the needy distress of the Peshawur chief who is over-awed by the Seiks, and can only secure his existence by oppression. His capital which stands on the highroad from India to Tartary has ceased to be an entrepot of trade, for the merchants have deserted a neighbourhood which was overtaxed by the chief and continually alarmed by the demonstration of Runjeet Sing who lately burned its palace and laid waste its fields. The only merchandize imported into Peshawar is consumed in the city, and as I have before said much of it is brought by way of Cabool. No merchant can afford to transport his goods through the territories of Punjab to Peshawar, and the Khyber pass between that city and Cabool is also unsafe. A tax of 60 rupees is levied on each horse between Peshawur and Lahore, which has almost suppressed that trade—Peshawur has no manufactures peculiar to itself but a coarse kind of cotton longee which is exported thro' Tartary and the whole of Afganistan. European goods are sold in its bazars, but the demand is limited. The better orders of people wear them and chintz dresses, and muslin turbans are common. They also wear Russian nankeens and velvets and Indian silks. The whole revenues of the city of Peshawur do not amount to 3-,000 rupees a year, nor does it boast a population of 60,000 souls or one half the number of inhabitants when the Cabool mission visited it in the year 1809.

6.—REMARKS ON IMPROVING TRADE OF CABOOL.—The trade to Bokhara or Toorkistan is so intimately connected with that of Cabool that it now becomes necessary to state in a separate chapter, the information which I have gathered on that subject before I offer any conclusions on the commerce. That it can be improved and extended I feel most fully satisfied since those who shared it with us have been driven from the field within these few years and the import of Indian chintzes has nearly ceased. The duties of Cabool are also moderate, not exceeding 2½ per cent. It occurs to me that the establishment of fairs or bazars, in imitation of the Russians, is the best means which we can follow towards the accomplishment of so desirable an end as the extension of British commerce westward of the Indus. The Cabool merchants began to frequent these annual assemblages in Russia within the last 15 years, and at present make extensive sales and purchases. They have been so much encouraged by the Emperor that the greater part of the Russian trade to Bokhara has fallen into their hands, of which the Usbecks complain bitterly. I mention the fact to show that these institutions might be introduced with the greatest advantage on the frontiers of our Indian empire which immediately adjoins that of Cabool. It may be seen that they have attracted merchants to a distant country who would now readily embark their capital in speculations nearer home if they saw an opportunity. This would diminish their risks and in all probability increase the demand, and consequently the exports of British manufactures to Afghanistan. No men are more deserving of encouragement than the Lohamee merchants of Cabool. They are an enterprizing race who may be often met in the upper parts of India. In returning to their own country they speak of little civilities which are sometimes there shewn them with a gratitude that proves how sensibly they would appreciate the more substantial favors of a liberal government. An introductions to the authorities in India and a few presents of the most trifling description would be to them a strong manifestation of the good feelings of Government. It would also shew them that it took an interest in their welfare, and that it was not our desire to transfer the trade of British goods in the hands of British merchants which is universally believed by these people. In my interviews with them I have often had to combat such an opinion, which I did by assuring them that it was an increase of the national exports which we desired and not an enrichment of any individual set of men. Perhaps the most material service which can be rendered to these people is the removal of grievances in the Custom House to which I shall hereafter allude and which have been generally felt in these countries. That they only require to be known to be redressed is, I am sure, most certain.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 7.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then rose to move the first reading of a bill for remedying (as we understood) certain inconveniences in some branches of the law: but the noble and learned lord spoke in so feeble and indistinct a tone, owing probably to indisposition, that the precise nature of the bill could not be ascertained. As far as we could collect, the noble and learned lord said that the subject was one of great importance, but that he would then limit himself solely to stating the objects to which it was intended to apply the bill, without indulging in much remark. The first and principal object was to carry into effect the recommendations made by the law commissioners, a most useful body of men, who, some years past, had been appointed by the other house of Parliament to inquire into the state of the common law. One of the most important of these recommendations related to the practice of special pleading; and, in conformity with this, the bill would invest the judges with the power of regulating that practice. The next object in view was also most important, inasmuch as it affected the old statutary limitations, which were to be remedied by the bill, as far as regarded their duration, and to be fixed in cases of bond at 10 years. Another provision of the bill was directed to remedy the hardships to which themselves or Crown debtors were liable under the existing system. They were frequently sufferers from the great delay in making the demands upon the parties for whom they became answerable; the principal debtors were often left for 40 or 50, or even for 70 years without being called to account, though they might during that period have been in a state of perfect solvency. The consequence of this delay often was, that demands were made on the sureties after the insolvency of the principal debtors, which would have been superseded had the principals been applied to in proper time. There was another provision in the bill which would enable parties to go into the facts of their cases without the expense attendant upon proceeding with an action, which would enable them to put those facts upon record in such a manner as to take the opinion of the court upon them, and receive its judgment, in cases where that could be done without incurring the unnecessary expense of bringing an action. There were various other provisions in the bill made, with a view to render proceedings in cases shorter, and to lessen their expense. He did not feel it necessary, at its present stage, to go into all the details of this bill, but there were some further striking improvements proposed to be introduced by it that he thought it right now to mention. One of these provisions was, and he considered it a very great improvement indeed, to enable juries to find a verdict for the interest, as well as for the principal, provided that a demand had been made for such interest previous to the taking of the action; and it further provided, that the interest founded by the jury, if they should so think fit to find, under the direction of the learned judge presiding, should be from the time of the demand. In cases of this kind, at present, where a security did not expressly, or upon the face of it, show that interest was payable, a jury could not find for the interest, and in that respect the law courts of England were peculiarly distinguished from the law courts in other countries. Another great improvement which was proposed to be effected by this bill consisted in the facilitating proceeding by a reference to arbitration. Their lordships were aware that as the law at present stood a reference to arbitration was an extremely difficult thing to procure. This bill provided that arbitration should be lawful in certain cases, and it gave the arbitrators the power of summoning and examining witnesses upon oath, and of deciding upon all the facts of the case. There was however, no compulsory clause for arbitration contained in this bill, similar to that contained in the bill which had been introduced into that house last session by his late lamented noble and learned friend Lord Tenterden. The compulsory clause was omitted from the present bill, as were also the concomitant clauses, enabling the court to compel arbitration in certain cases. There was he repeated, no compulsory power given by this bill except in a case of arbitration where one party proceeding against another, full time had been given to bring forward the facts of the case as ordered. There was another provision for facilitating the proving of deeds and other documents, whether written or printed, and it provided that, in cases where such documents had been proved already, it would not be necessary to bring down witnesses for the purpose, thus doing away with a great deal of the expense of trying action under the existing system. There was another clause, which provided that where a judge thought fit that parties should not be subjected to the expence of bringing their action before the courts of law in Westminster he should order such actions to be tried before sheriffs in county courts with the assistance of juries,—thus materially diminishing the expense attendant upon such proceedings. This last provision, their lordships would perceive was a most important step towards the establishment of local and cheap jurisdictions throughout the country; but if he thought that this provision of the bill at all anticipated or rendered supererogatory that more effective and general arrangement for the establishment of such local jurisdiction throughout the country which he (the Lord Chancellor) had brought forward in that House of Commons,—if he thought he repeated, that this provision in any way took the place of that measure, he should not have inserted it in the present bill; but he considered on the contrary, that this provision was quite consistent with that other and more general measure, and that it would supply some points that might be necessary to render that measure more effective. He would show that to be the case when he should have the honour of introducing that other bill, which he hoped he should be able in a few days to lay before their lordships. If he was not greatly deceived, there could not be more useful as he was quite certain that there could not be a more necessary measure than the one which tend to the establishment of local jurisdiction throughout the country for the trial of all actions for a small amount, except some cases touching title, which should be left to the superior courts of law. One of the great and chief objects of legislation should be to render justice chief and easy of access, and he considered the provision in the bill he now held in his hand as rather auxiliary to the general measure to which he had alluded than as at all interfering with its necessity. (Owing as well to the darkness of the house, the candles not having been lighted, so to the indistinct tone in which the noble and learned lord spoke, it was quite impossible to follow him accurately through his statement.)

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.—*Times, March 7.*

Thursday, March 14.

EDUCATION.

The Lord Chancellor, in rising to move that a message be sent to the Commons for a copy of certain returns connected with the subject of education, said that he would take that opportunity of explaining the reasons why he did not think it expedient now to bring forward the measure relative to popular education which he introduced into the House of Commons when he was a member of that assembly. This was not a resolution formed yesterday, for six years ago he stated his intention not to proceed with the measure, which he first introduced in 1820. It appeared from returns made prior to 1820, that there existed in England and Wales a considerable number of endowed and unendowed schools, in addition to Sunday schools, for the education of poor children, but these establishments were by no means adequate to the wants of the country, inasmuch as they furnished the means of education to only about 600,000 or 700,000 children. It was then thought by some of the best friends of education who had investigated the subject, that it was not advisable to establish a compulsory rate for the support of schools, lest those benevolent persons who then by voluntary contributions maintained 14,000 unendowed day schools, at which 478,000 children were educated, should withdraw their support from those establishments. Nevertheless, he, in common with many persons, was of opinion that a compulsory rate should be established for the purposes of education, and for this reason—that the support which schools received from voluntary subscriptions was of a temporary, fluctuating, and fleeting nature; so that not only might it vary in one year as compared with another, but it might utterly pass away. In 1826 he again brought forward his bill, but in consequence of the serious objections which the great body of Dissenters entertained to many of its details, he withdrew it. In 1828 a new era opened with respect to the Dissenters. In that year the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts removed the distinction which had principally divided His Majesty's subjects into Churchmen and Dissenters, and it then appeared to him that the objections which the latter body had formerly entertained to his bill would be removed. But it also occurred to him that it would be most material to endeavour to ascertain whether the voluntary support which was given to schools in this country was of so fluctuating and fleeting a nature as he had supposed. In order to satisfy his mind upon this point, he addressed in his individual capacity about 500 letters to clergymen in every county in the kingdom, requesting information on the subject of the schools in their respective parishes. T[illegible] letters, which were addressed quite at r[illegible] he received nearly as many answers, information which they contained [illegible] gratifying. The result showed that [illegible] 1818 there were in the whole ki[illegible] had already stated, 14,000 une[illegible] schools educating 478,000 children [illegible] were in the particular places to [illegible] ad dressed his letters [illegible] schools of this descr[illegible]

children. Taking these place as affording a fair sample of the rest of the kingdom, as he had a right to do from the manner in which he had addressed his circulars, the result would be, that there were 230,000 unendowed day schools, educating 1,030,000 children, all supported by voluntary subscriptions, independently of the endowed schools, which educated 165,000, and of the Sunday schools, which furnished very useful and salutary education though necessarily of inferior importance to that which could be obtained from day schools. Under these circumstances, he became a convert to the opinion of those who thought it would be unwise to disturb a state of things which produced such admirable results; and therefore he abandoned his plan for establishing a compulsory rate for the purposes of education. He still, however, considered the means of education to be defective in two points. In the first place, they were defective in small parishes. There were 500 parishes in which no schools existed at all. This was owing to the parishes being small in size and of limited population. In many of them there were not more than 30 or 40 families. It was evident, that however perfect the system of education might be, that inhabitants of such districts must depend upon private means for instruction. In the second case, however, the defective means of education could not be too much deplored, or too speedily taken into consideration, with the view of applying a remedy,—he alluded to the large towns, particularly the capital and the great manufacturing towns in the north of England. There was no part of England in which there was a great number of persons more in want of the ordinary means of obtaining the most common education. Persons unacquainted with the subject could hardly conceive any idea of the extent of the evil. It was the common observation of persons who had not attended to the subject, that, notwithstanding the increase of education, the amount of crime had gone on rapidly increasing. It was too much to expect that in the short period of a few years education could produce such an effect as to show a diminution of crime on the face of the calendar. There were various causes, into which he would not then enter, which satisfactorily accounted for the apparent increase of crime during the last 10 or 14 years. He, however, would maintain, and if necessary would prove it to the satisfaction of every one, that crime decreased in proportion as the people were better instructed. It was notorious, that in all parts of the world where education had made progress, a diminution of crimes connected with violence, had taken place, although the population had gone on increasing. Persons, therefore, who maintained that a diminution of crime was not the result of an extension of education, talked without regard to facts or to the essential principles of the human mind. In Russia, where education might be said scarcely to exist, out of 5,800 crimes committed within a certain period, 3,5000 were accompained by violence; whilst in Pennsylvania, where education was generally diffused, out of 7,400 crimes only 640 were accompanied by violence, being in the proportion of 1-12th of the whole number, instead of 3-5ths, as in the former case. If it was necessary to decide this question by arithmetical results, he could easily produce abundance of evidence to support his view of the case. He would, however, content himself with stating, further, that in a goal which it was not necessary to name, out of 400 prisoners who were confined in it, 200 were utterly incapable of reading and writing, and 50 more knew only the alphabet. The noble and learned lord concluded by observing, as we understood, that he had felt it necessary to make these remarks in order to prevent his conduct being made the subject of misconstruction. He moved that a message be sent to the Commons for a copy of certain returns connected with education.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that after the statement made by the noble and learned lord it must be a subject of great gratification to him that the measure which he had brought forward 10 years ago had not been adopted. He had always been opposed to a compulsory rate for the purposes of education, because he thought it would deprive the rich of the power of conciliating the lower classes, which they at present possessed, by extending to them the means of education. For the same reason he was reluctant to adopt any compulsory proceeding with respect to great towns, which the noble and learned lord still seemed to consider necessary. He certainly had not been prepared to hear such a statement as the noble and learned lord had given of the state of ignorance which prevailed in those great towns, because it was only a short time since that the extraordinary intelligence of those great towns was urged as a reason for extending the elective franchise to them. If the inhabitants of the great towns were in the state of ignorance described by the noble lord, it was their own fault. The operatives, as they were called, received much higher wages than the agricultural labourers. He was inclined to leave it to the natural feeling of parents to provide the means of education for their children, and also to large capitalists, whose duty it was to contribute to the wellbeing of those from whom they derived their wealth. Without wishing to enter into any argument with respect to the noble lord's proposition, that crime was diminished in proportion as education was extended, he would merely remark that in Ireland, where [illegible]ersons in proportion to the population [illegible]ad and write than in any other country [illegible]rld, a greater number of crimes was [illegible]d.

[illegible]of CLARENDON said a few words, [illegible]audible.

[illegible] CHANCELLOR said it required a [illegible]ngenuity, for which he had not [illegible]ble baron credit, to drag the [illegible]n on the subject of education. The noble baron should recollect that ministers had never recommended the establishment of universal suffrage, though something tending to that point had been recommended by the opponents of the Reform Bill. The rich manufacturers did contribute towards the education of the poor; but the means were nevertheless insufficient.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he must again declare that the noble and learned lord had formerly given a very different description of the population in the manufacturing towns, without any distinctions as to rich and poor, from that which he had given this evening. With respect to the Reform Bill, he had only incidentally alluded to it, and never would enter into any general discussion upon it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 7.

Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. COBBETT, Mr. ROEBUCK and other Members stated that they had immense numbers of petitions to present against the coercive measure for Ireland; that they had not yet had an opportunity of presenting them though they had anxiously sought for it; and that they feared the Bill would have passed before they could present them. Lord Althorp suggested that Friday morning should be devoted to the reception of petitions on that subject only.

JURIES—IRELAND.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Jury Laws in Ireland, as regarded both criminal and special juries; to assimilate the law of Ireland, regulating the appointment of Special Juries, to that of England; and to choose Juries in criminal cases by ballot. If the Government would pledge itself to afford redress by a Bill on the subject, he would not press his measure—Lord Althorp said, that he considered the Government pledged to bring forward a measure on the subject, but this Bill went somewhat further than they had intended. He should not oppose its introduction, but should hereafter resist such parts of it as appeared to go beyond the necessity of the case.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. HUDSON moved for a graduated reduction in the pay of all persons employed in the public service, and in all superannuation allowances, half pay, and pensions paid out of the public money—the reductions to be 10 per cent. on incomes below 1000*l.*, 15 per cent. on those between 1000*l.* and 2000*l.*, and 25 per cent. on those between 2000*l.* and 4000*l.*—Mr. T. Attwood seconded the motion.—Mr. Hume and Lord Althorp resisted it, on the ground, that each salary or pension should stand upon its own merits; that the pay should be proprortioned to the service; and that unnecessary offices should be abolished altogether. The motion led to an extended conversation on the rate of wages and the condition of the labouring population, with regard to which various and contradictory statements were made; and was finally withdrawn.

NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. HUME moved that the Report of the Select Committee of last Session, be referred to a Committee, to consider further the expediency of building a new house, and the expence, and to report thereon. The Report stated that the present House could not be made to accommodate all the Members, nor could the ventilation be improved, but that, by an outlay of 14,000*l.* fifteen feet might be added to the length of the House, which would accommodate from seventy to eighty Members. The Hon. Member proceeded to show that at present only 294 Members could sit comfortably in the House, allowing two feet for each Member; and that although on the late division on the Irish Coercion Bill, there were 366 in the body of the House, and about 100 in the gallery, yet they were then wedged in like herrings in a barrel [a laugh]. He alluded to the practice of the minority leaving the House on a division, and the difficulty of obtaining seats on their return, and declared that much private business was decided contrary to the real opinion of the House, merely because Hon. Members, who would otherwise vote in the minority, would not run the risk of losing their seats. He expressed an opinion that there ought to be a new House built between the present one and the river, which would only cost 20,000*l.*, and that the whole, or part of the present House, should be converted into a lobby for the new House.—Mr. Warburton seconded the motion, and corroborated the statement that the present House would not conveniently hold more than 350 Members.—Lord Althorp was averse to changing the locality of the House, but had no objection to its enlargement. He should not oppose the motion for inquiry.—Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Howard objected to leaving a House which had been the scene of such splendid eloquence, and which was hallowed by so many historical recollections.—Mr. C. Ferguson and Mr. O'Connell thought it more important to have a convenient place of meeting, than the place where Pym and Hampden spoke. Mr. O'Connell remarked that the present House would not hold the Members, and one remedy would be to send 105 of them back to Ireland. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. HUME moved for an account of the distribution of the military force in Great Britain and Ireland, and in each of the Colonies, in 1833. His object was to know how the troops were distributed before voting the estimates.—Lord Althorp and Sir John Hobhouse opposed the motion, on the ground that it might be inconvenient to the public service, to let foreigners know the number and distribution of our troops; and that its tendency was to invest the House, instead of the Crown, with the command of the army. The motion was negatived on a division: Ayes 28, Noes 201.—Majority 178.

On the motion for going into a Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. COBBETT intimated that he should postpone his motion on the unequal pressure of taxation on the poor, till the question relating to the affairs of Ireland was settled.—Mr. S. RICE vehemently denied the statements made by the Hon. Member on this subject. He would dispute every inch with the Hon. Gent. He denied that there had been, on the part of the Parliament, any disposition to oppress the people. It might suit the object of the Hon. Gent. to make such statements [cheers]. But he would meet him—aye, he would meet him, he was not afraid to cope with him [laughter]—yes, he would cope with him foot to foot, and shoulder to shoulder, and might God defend the right [renewed laughter.] The Hon. Member might take the privilege of Parliament—he might put anything in print for the purpose of deluding the people; but such a system should be exposed—he would expose it, by himself he would do so [laughter from the opposition].—Mr. O'Connell asked, in sober sadness, did the Right Hon. Gent. mean to deny that Mr. Cobbett had abstracted the schedules to the Stamp Act correctly? It was not denied by the Noble Lord (Althorp) that he had abstracted them correctly. The only defence set up was, that many other taxes were in the same situation. It was, however, of no consequence. He did not fear, although the Right Hon. Gent. was so chivalrous as to dare the Hon. Member for Oldham to the combat [a laugh]. Common sense would triumph over Treasury dexterity.—Mr. Hume was sure that the Hon. Member for Oldham would not shrink from the fight, although he was challenged to such a fearful contiguity as foot to foot, and shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. COBBET rose to supply on omission. He had said that the nobility, clergy, and landowners had for many years thrown the burthen of 8,000,000*l.* of taxes upon the industrious classes, bearing a very small part of it themselves. He omitted to say, but he would now say it, and he was prepared to prove it, that they had done so premeditatedly, designedly, and dishonestly [no, no! and hear, hear!]. On the report being ordered to be brought up, Mr. Hume moved that the duties on Sugar should be reduced from 24s. to 19s.—Lord Althorp resisted the motion, which was negatived without a division.

Friday, March 8.

An immense number of petitions were presented against the Irish Coercion Bill from various parts of Ireland, England, and Scotland.

Lord EBRINGTON said that Mr. Portman, the Member for Mary-la-bonne, was, by ill-health, prevented from attending that House, and had, in consequence, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He moved that a new writ be issued.—Ordered.

The report of the Committee on the Oxford election, declared that the sitting Member (Mr. Stoner) was not duly elected, and that the petition of Mr. H. Hughes was not frivolous or vexatious.—A new writ was ordered.

The Grand Jury Ireland Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select Committee.

DISTURBANCES (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord ALTHORP moved the order of the day for the second reading.

Mr. HUME said there was no proof that the existing laws, if duly administered, were insufficient. He moved the following amendment:—"That we deeply lament the disturbed state of several of the districts in Ireland, and we are desirous to entrust Government with such power as may be necessary to controul and punish the disturbers; but we are of opinion that it has not been satisfactorily shown that the existing laws are not sufficient for that purpose; and we are unwilling to give our sanction to any species of Bill that will place Ireland without the pale of the British Constitution." Seconded by Mr. Alderman WOOD, who would never consent to the Courts Martial—Mr. TANCRED said the root of all evils might be traced to the Irish priesthood, who brought up the people in ignorance, so as to give themselves up to every passion and crime. He did not think the disturbed state political. The remedy must be by raising the morals state. He said the most obnoxious provision of the Bill were solicited by those who best knew Ireland. As for the Habeas Corpus, it was intended for the protection of the higher orders, and would not be of half the benefit as this measure to the lower orders. He should vote for the Bill, however painful to his feelings.—Col. CONOLLY would vote for the Bill, as it would strengthen the allegiance of the Irish to England, in return for protection.—Mr. RICHARDS was ready to put down Political Unions in England as well as in Ireland, but said that no proof of a general conspiracy in Ireland had been made out. Lord Althorp had drawn no distinction between political and predial agitation. He complained of the impatience of the House, and said that if heard, he could prove enhancement of the currency, and the want of poor laws, to be the evils of Ireland. He should vote for the Bill.

Lord OXMANTOWN would support the Bill.—Mr. RONAYNE opposed it. He quoted an opinion, that the Conservatives would vote for tying logs to the legs of every Irishman if such a Bill were brought in

Sir R. MUSGRAVE: The Right Hon. Gentleman talked of reading Ireland a lesson; he was afraid that it might be in characters of blood (oh, oh!). He emplored the House not to pass this Bill, and not leave the destines of the nation the hands of an individual who had admitted himself to be the most unpopular man in Ireland (hear, hear).—Mr. J. Brown said, all classes in Ireland were anxious to have the Bill. He adjured Government not to falter.—Mr. Wm. Roche was as desirous as any man could be to secure peace and to put down outrage; but denied that so severe and outrageous an attack upon the liberties of all was required, as would be inflicted by this Bill (hear).—Sir John Key said he should support this Bill, because a case had been made out to warrant the granting of stronger powers to the Government to put down the lawless and disgraceful outrages, and to suppress the state of things that now existed in Ireland. He would not, however, support it in every part. It required some amendment.—Lord Althorp said the Member for Middlesex opposed them, because the remedial measures promised last Session were not passed. He (Lord Althorp) would assert that as soon as the measure of last Session comes into full operation, tithes would be extinguished, and nothing left but the name: but they, should not be put in the pockets of the landlords. He said Ministers had given earnest of their intention to carry remedial measures. as to the connection between predial outrages and political agitation, the irritation of people in misery, occasioned by demagogues, led them to crime. It was said, that when this Bill passed, there would still be the same difficulty in obtaining evidence. This, however, he denied; it would have the effect of terrifying the persons engaged in carrying on this system of intimidation, and it would operate directly to prevent midnight meetings and outrages.—Mr. J. Grattan did not deny the existence of disturbance, but could not consent to so extravagant and despotic a measure. His county (Wicklow) was in a tranquil state. He entreated the House for the sake of their character, to recollect that this was the first Reformed Parliament, and pause before they passed the most extraordinary, extravagant, and unconstitutional Act ever submitted to any House of Parliament (cheers).—Mr. Barron complained that the *Standard* had represented him as advocating the division of Protestant property amongst the Catholics. He (Mr. B.) had only asked, whether eight or nine millions of church property was necessary to support the church of 300,000 Protestants.—Mr. Fitzsimon would oppose the Bill.—Col. Percival agreed that it was a monstrous measure, but nothing short of it would be sufficient.—After conversation, the Order of the Day was read, (Mr. Hume having been called away by the illness of one of his family but having notified through Mr. Warburton that it would be equally agreable to him to move the Amendment on the second reading,) the debate was adjourned to Monday.

THE CASE MADE OUR OWN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, DUBLIN.—HOUSE OF COMMONS. DISTURBANCES (ENGLISH) BILL.

Mr. BLENNERHASSET, Secretary for the affairs of England, moved the first reading of the Suppression of Disturbance Bill for England. He expressed his deep regret at the necessity which compelled him to propose a measure of this arbitrary kind, but said it was controulable; and that he had never greater confidence in any thing in his life than in his ability to convince the House of the expediency of this Bill—*confugiendum est ad imperium*. The melancholy state of England was unhappily a matter of too much notoriety, not only in the United Kingdoms, but throughout the civilized world. All Europe was shocked by its crimes; it had arrived at a state of unparralleled demoralization: truth, probity, justice, humanity, nay, reason, he might add, had long fled from that guilty land. The Learned and Hon. Member for the City of Westminster (Mr. Dobson) had called upon the House to redress grievances before they punished the crimes to which the people had been goaded, and had tauntingly asked them to take the intolerable burden of the Catholic Church from the shoulders of the people of Protestant England before they laid the edge of the sword on their necks. But remembering as he (Mr. Blennerhassest) could not fail to do, the disappointment of the good hopes he had entertained from the Protestant Relief Bill, which had admitted the Protestants of England to a participation in the rights of their Catholic brethren, he had abandoned all expectation of advantage from any measures of redress, especially when they were given distinctly to understand that discontent and agitation were never to cease till the separation of the Legislature of England from the Parliament of Ireland should be accomplished; which he (Mr. Blennerhasset) would resist to the death [loud and continued cheers]. Unfortunately, as he had before observed, the state of England was too notorious. He held in his hand a frightful catalogue of crimes; and the only difficulty was, with which lot he should begin. In that cruel land human beings were killed and sold for their flesh like sheep, with this difference—that they were first entrapped with pretences of kindness, and afterwards murdered in the slumbers of intoxication, or a sleeping potion. This practice, which prevailed from Edinburgh to London, was familiarly and popularly called Burking; and it was no unusual thing, if a servaant tarried on an errand, or a person failed in punctuality at a dinner party, or an appointment, to hear it coolly observed, "I should not wonder if he has been burked." He held in his hand a poem, which too accurately depicted this horrible pitch of crime. The motto was quoted from one of the daily histories of England, which were but chronicles of crimes; it ran thus:—"The extent to which the practice of Burking has been carried in the metropolis is perfectly astounding; people are missing in every quarter. *Morning Herald.*" This frightful fact is thus corroborated, with additional and more particular evidence, in a poem in which a virtuous indignation seems to have inspired the muse:—

March, march! boil'd and raw lobsters!
Bow-street and Lambeth-stret, what are ye after?
March, moach!—though devil a mob stirs—
People are misssing in every quarter.
Placemen and pluralists,
Townsmen and ruralists,
Vanish around us, like sheep to the slaughter.
Soon shall we fish up
The wig of a Bishop:
People are missing in every quarter!

[*An expression of horror ran through the House upon the reading of these blood-curdling lines.*] —The Right Hon. Gentleman, after a pause, continued, with much emotion,—It cannot surprise me that Irishmen, to whose minds deeds of blood are strange, should shudder and thrill with horror at this hideous, but too accurate picture: but more remained to freeze the blood and make the hair to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine. The poem continued—

Spirit of Burke! whose belligerent fury
Halloed earth's bloodhounds to rapine and ruin;
Spirit of Burke—Burke the Second—whose fury
Doom'd thee to death scarce for darker misdoing!
Where'er you are lurking.
Behold but the *Burking*
That's now going onward in every quarter!
See poor Constitution
'Neath fell Revolution.
Pitch-plaster'd and pinion'd, prepared for the slaughter.

The Constitution of England had indeed long been defunct, and the proposed Bill was only intended to protect its corpse from the hideous abuses of crime and scence. He had other papers in his hand, which showed the prevalent opinion, that the trade in a certain article of food, which constitutes a part of favourite the food of the people of England, was driven in human flesh! [loud groans.]

Mr. THOMSON called out—"Read, read! Name, name, name!"

Mr. BLENNERHASSET continued—The papers were ballads, which he deemed of the very highest authority; for as they were written and sung for the mass of the people, any falsehood in them would be instantly corrected and denied. In these ballads it was recorded that pork sausages were made of the flesh of little children, who were, as there was too much reason to believe, in many cases sold by their own parents [loul shouts of indignation]. But what is there, continued the Right Honourable Gentleman, which these depraved people will not sell. The Northern horde of them sold their king, and the Southern race sell their wives, their children their own bodies even. He would mention a fact. A person went into a sausage shop accompanied by a favourite terror dog, a remarkable animal, with two dots over his eyes, or tanned marks, which agreeable features had given a value to him with his owner. The person having been supplied with the sausages, looked around for his dog on quitting the shop; the faithful creature was not to be seen! In vain he whistled, and called Prince; yet the door had been closed, and the dog could by no apparent means have escaped. Suddenly the master of his hellish manufactory exclaimed—"Lord, Sir, I hope he has not fallen through the trap!" "What trap? what mean you?" cried the alarmed customer.—"Why," rejoined the man—if man we may call the cook to cannibalism, "there is a trap which lets down our meat to the steam engine, which chops it up below to mince; and if the dog has fallen in there, he has been cut up, and boiled, and rammed into the skins in the twinkling of an eye; and, for aught I know, you may have him there in your hand in the pound of sausages, for our steam-engine makes a hundred weight a minute." This trap doubtless served as an *aubliette* for many a sturdy customer.

The improbity of the English people had reached to as great a height as their barbarity. The case of Cook was an example of a class of crimes. A Mr. Pais called upon him at Leicester for a small account, or debt. Observe the consequence. Cook knocked him on the head instantly; this is what the English call a settler; that is, in this way they settle their accounts. Will it be believed, that the atrocity was dramatized, and the incident being popular, became a favourite entertainment, under the name of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts?" Sir Giles Overreach represents the unhappy creditor, and the poetic justice in the last act consists in his barbarous assassination for asking for his money, which, with the consequence, is made the example of his overreaching himself! In the same way has been dramatized by this people the murder of Mr. Weare by Thurtell; also that of Fualdes in France, performed on the English stage, as the play bills expressed, with the blood drunk by a real pig—the part by the celebrated Toby. Indeed, these acts are so popular, that they are always made matter of scenic exhibition. So much is murder prized by these people, so covetous are they of any memorial of deeds of blood, that the barn in which Maria Martin was murdered by her seducer was sold in tooth-picks; [hear, hear! and cheers from the Ministerial benches;] the hedge, sprinkled with gore, through which the body of Weare was dragged, was sold slip by slip; every lock of Thurtell's hair was worth gold, the pistol with which he did the deed of blood fetched a large sum, and the rope with which he was hung was sold by the inch! The water of the well in which the Italian boy and others were drowned by Bishop was purchased at a crown a phial. What a frightful state of sentiment in a people did these notorious facts indicate! [loud and protracted cheers.] I have before me, said the Right Hon. Gentleman, the affidavit of a celebrated physician, who says he was called in by a London lady, who, in proof of her broken health and spirits, said she had lost all interest in the murders in the newspaper. When recovered by a mild treatment, giving tone to the stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs, she thanked the doctor with tears of gratitude in her eyes, and said emphatically, "Sir, you have been the saving of me; *I now relish my murders.*" To what an unprecedented pitch had demoralization arrived, when even women were capable of this depravity of sentiment! But to proceed with the case of Cook. Cook having murdered Mr. Pais, roasted the body, and ate it, though the fact was concealed by the witnesses, who did not dare avow the cannibalism which is secretly practised and generally favoured—or I am greatly misinformed. As the strangling and selling the bodies of the victims had been called Burking, after the first person convicted of the practice, so the roasting of the body of a ereditor was called Cooking, after the name of the perpetrator. Sir I have too much reason to think that in every house in England there is a Cook. Cook was petted and caressed in prison by all the ladies of the place; delicacies were sent him, and he was styled by the patroness of the Protestant Bible Society of the town "a blessed child of God." [hear, hear, and expressions of horror.] Since this deed it has been impossible to collect debts in England. Every man who calls for his money expects to be killed or *settled*, as they say, and roasted, which is familiarly termed consuming a tradesmen's substance. An execution now and then takes place as a blind, just to avoid scandal, but there is hardly the name of justice in England. Juries sympathise with the worst criminals. A man was clearly proved to have broken his wife's neck; the foreman of the jury delivered a verdict of "Served her right." Sheen cut off the head of his child it cried; the Judge sympathising with the aversion to outcries of every kind, directed an acquittal, because the child was called Biddulph Thomas Sheen in the indictment, when its baptismal name was Thomas Biddulph Sheen.—Thus between two names England's justice fell to the ground. Upon this it was universally supposed that Sheen had a privilege of cutting off children's heads, and he was applied to by thousands of the disciples of Malthus to operate; but being a steady circumspect man, a better sort of Englishman in every respect, he has always insisted on two Christian names as indispensable to his license, and cautioned the more sanguinary populace, that it is murder to kill a child unless a lawyer afterwards miscalls it in a bit of patchment. Are people to be trusted with the administration of laws who are capable of such barbarous irrationalities? What protection is there against such crimes and such follies. Sir, there is none. We must take away the law from these people before we can institute justice among them. Children in reason and equally in cruelty must not be trusted with edged tools. What is the state of society where a child is doomed to death in the presence of its mother? for Sheen's wife was present when he laid the infant on the table, and murdered it. [The strong emotion excited in the House by the narrative of this circumstance, and the pathos of the Right Hon. Gentleman's manner, is indescribable.] Are we to sit quietly by whilst such transactions as these occur? Are we to permit the continuance of such a state as this? [loud cries of hear, hear?] What, I ask, had been the consequences of permitting it so long? Not only is the law completely paralyzed, but is not this the fact also—that when these murders prevail every moral check, every moral restraint on which we calculate more than upon the law to prevent murders, is completely at an end? (hear, hear!) Do we ever hear in Ireland of the deliberate murder of children as in England? The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to instance the crime of Mistress Brownrigg, the murder of the Marrs and Williamses; and cursorily touched upon the case of Eugene Aram, to show that the best educated classes were equally addicted to these atrocities. He then passed to crimes against property, and expatiated on the fires in Kent and the Southern countries, the sacking and burning of Bristol, she tumult and destruction at Nottingham, and the connexion between these enormities and the political opinions of the great mass of the people. He read the statements of Sir Charles Wetherell, Mr. Macworth Praed, Mr. Horace Twiss, and Lord Londonderry, that the Political Unions and the *Edinburgh Review* under the Grey Government had been the cause of these outrages. He then passed to the state of things in the metropolis of England, and described the frightful appearance of anarchy. The first object which the traveller sees on enteriug London by the great Western road is the house of the Hero of Waterloo, with iron blinds to protect the inmates from the missiles which would otherwise be showered in by an unbridled lawless multitude. He recounted the attack at noon day, and in a most public thoroughfare, on the person of the Duke of Wellington, with the design of tearing him limb from limb. He instanced the secret conspiracy formed in the city, the drilling and exercising of a body of rebel troops, whose words of command were overheard in the street, and who were actually made prisoners, but not brought to condign justice, the Secretary of State not having ventured to carry on the prosecution. Such was the state of intimidation which unnerved the law. He mentioned the case of Dennis Collins, who was employed by the Birmingham Political Union to stone the King to death; and concluded by saying, that he felt assured he had made out his case, showing the necessity for the proposed law, protective of the innocent against the recited enormities of the guilty. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus in England, and also of Trial by Jury; the substitution of Courts Martial composed of Irish officers, who might be relied upon for impartiality and temper; the power of searching houses by night, and inprisoning in any place which the captors may choose, the prisoners to be detained till trial, or after acquittal, till the pleasure of the Viceroy be known; and punishing all persons found abroad between sun and sun, in any district proclaimed by the Viceroy Sir Harcourt Lees, would be hailed as a blessing by the peaceable inhabitants of Great Britain. [The Right Honourable Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers, and cries of "Divide, divide."—*Examiner, March* 10.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The extraordinary state of the money-market, so far as regards the difficulty of employing capital to advantage, and the consequent diminution of the rate of interest, in some instances as low as 1½ per cent., is a phenomenon which very seriously occupies the minds of most of the thinking members of the monied interest, and various attempts have been made to account for it, but the matter has not hitherto received any very satisfactory explanation. The subject is, however, well worthy of general attention. The following extract of a letter therefore, which puts the case in a strong and intelligible light, and is written by a man who has much practical acquaintance with the great money transactions of the day will be read with much interest, and those who do not wholly agree with the explanation given, will find materials for deep reflection in the view thus taken of it:—

"How is it that at a time when commercial operations are freed in a great measure from all the impediments and embarrassments of the past year, when general activity pervades the manufacturing districts, and when brightening prospects have given a stimulus to general enterprise, by which the demand for capital must of necessity be materially increased in all the commercial and manufacturing districts,—how is it that at such a time, and under such circumstances, the value of money should so materially decline? During the middle of last year, when, from the stagnation of trade, the demand for capital was much less than it must of necessity be at the present time, the rate of interest was comparatively high, and now, when the demand for capital has increased, from which we should naturally expect an advance in the value of money, we find the rate of interest declining, until we see the astounding announcement in the public papers of discounts at 1½ per cent.! Such a state of things is unnatural and inconsistent, and cannot have been called into existence except by the adoption of some means by which the economy of our monetary system is thus deranged, and made to present this incongruous feature.

"The question then is, what are the means by which this has been effected? The question should be asked and repeated throughout the kingdom, by what dark and unseen agency is this monstrous condition produced?

"My opinion is, that it is produced by stratagem, that the object is to falsify, by the apparent abundance of money, the assertions of those who have maintained the necessity of having other means of supplying the circulation of the country besides the Bank of England; that the phantom is created for the purpose of delusion, and that the delusion, if not exploded, is calculated to become a powerful instrument in the hands of those who seek to maintain and perpetuate the evils and injustice which are combined in the present monopoly of the Bank of England. Whether this opinion is correct or otherwise, time alone can determine; but again I ask, what are the causes which have contributed to render capital valueless at a time when the demand for it has increased, and is daily increasing?"—*Times, March* 4.

TIMES.—MARCH 4.

From the first it was admitted in this journal that a case had been made out for some powerful accession to the legal authority already in force throughout Ireland, and that a portion of the criminal outrage perpetrated in defiance of every law of God and man might be traced, for its *immediate* cause, to the perpetual stimulus of abhorrence towards all the existing institutions of the country, excited by the selfish or rancorous spirit of agitation. Thus far the course seemed clear on behalf of the bill introduced by Ministers. That measure had for its object the repression of evil causes and their tangible consequences, but it dealt, and professed to deal, only with consequences that were present, and causes that were proximate. As for those causes which lay below the surface, which, being deep, inveterate, and universal, placed the popular mind of Ireland at the mercy of every agitator who might be disposed to turn the rooted discontents of the multitude to each successive project, however ruinous and frightful, which he might judge most conducive to his own sordid ends,—such causes, for example, as the ignorance, poverty, misery, despair of the people; or, again, for those effects which must inevitably follow (in spite of merely coercive measures, and, indeed, rather inflamed than mitigated by them) the unimpaired continuance of oppression and suffering throughout Ireland,—with such causes, and such effects, the bill pretends not to intermeddle at all. The speeches of Mr. Stanley and Sir R. Peel, distinguished as they were, especially the latter, by surpassing ability, each in its peculiar walk, went no further than the preliminary proposition, that to make way for *any* conciliatory or remedial policy, the unoffending part of the nation must be relieved from the terror of being wholly unprotected by the laws, and to that extent, we suppose, there will be expressed no difference of opinion among men of understanding and common honesty.

In one passage of the speech of Sir R. Peel the Right Hon. Baronet seems to have been carried incidentally and unawares beyond the line of his intended observations. It was necessary to put on record a defence of the Church, and the former Secretary for Ireland, now no longer in the trammels of her squirearchy, ventured to state some valuable truths as to the real, though not the immediate, source of most Irish suffering. Who would have expected from Sir Robert Peel an exposure of that cruel system which enables Irish landlords to live in luxury on the spoliation of their miserable tenants? "Mr. Secretary Peel" had been the pet, *par excellence*, of the Irish aristocracy. He shot, and hunted, and feasted with them; he imbibed their politics and their prejudices; ruling Ireland by the Orange party, he ruled the island also *for* that party, represented its sentiments in the House of Commons, and maintained its interests against all rival claims; yet, although revolting crimes may have been perpetrated with no less frequency than they now are,—although that atrocious murder, so pathetically and fearfully described by the Right Hon. Baronet took place during his administration (the authors of which, by the way, were hanged, without calling in assistance unknown to the constitution), Sir Robert Peel did not solicit Parliament to establish courts-martial in every Irish county. In such times, however, it is plain enough that the Right Hon. Secretary would have been driven to severe straits before he let out the damning secret, that the wretchedness of the Irish poor was caused by the rapacity of their landlords. What a godsend for that unfortunate race, that Sir Robert Peel is now out of office, and free to tell truth without embarrassing any Government whose interests or policy might be bound up with his own! What a triumph to humanity, that the Right Hon. Baronet need fear no longer an Orange or Irish landlord opposition,—that he can dare to tell the House of Commons, aye, and the Whig Administration with it, that the clergy are an abused and slandered body, that a mere scheme for abolishing tithe does no more than rob the helpless clergy, and transfer their plunder into the landlord's pocket, unless this latter tyrant be visited in another shape, and forced to indemnify the Church for its loss, and the poor peasantry for his immemorial and insupportable exactions. We owe to Sir Robert Peel an estimate of the *profits* accruing to an Irish tenant from 10 acres (equivalent to 16 acres English) of land, and which profits, constituting the sole suppport of the tenant's family, for taxes, repairs, clothing, &c. &c., amount to the unchristian sum of 3*l.* 4s. per annum, besides one acre's produce of potatoes, and the milk of a single cow!

MARCH 6.

The French papers of Sunday are still occupied with the extraordinary declaration of the Duchess of Berri, and the new position in which it places the cause of the exiled family. Some of the Carlist journalists pretend to doubt the authenticity of the document, while others engage in arguments to show its unimportance. The *Gazette de France* assures its readers that its principle have nothing to do with personal questions, and that the situation of the Duchess will have no influence on the success or failure of the cause of legitimacy, which it supports. There is one change, however, which they all admit, as a necessary consequence of the avowed marriage,—namely, that her Royal Highness can no longer be acknowledged by them, either in the quality of Regent, in the name of her son, or in that of her son's guardian during his minority. The *Italian Prince* to whom she is married might have an interest against Henry V. Besides, it is wisely provided for by the French laws, that a subsequent marriage precludes the widow of the minor King's father from having the custody of his person, or exercising the power of his sceptre. This will be a great blow, no doubt, for all the Vendean friends of the Duchess, who expected to be able to see their fellow-adventurer in the Tuileries, and to receive from her hands as Regent a reward for those services for which they had incurred the penalties of rebellion!! The Duchess of Angouleme is now to have charge of the young Pretender. The world is at least assured that her Royal Highness will not disqualify herself for the new trust by a *faux pas* similar to that of the captive of Blaye; but whether the education of the Prince, conducted under the constant friend of the Jesuits, and bigoted supporter of the emigrant nobility, is likely to gain him any influence in France, it would be absurd to inquire.

MARCH 13.

We have as yet received no details from our own correspondent at Oporto to confirm the disastrous intelligence from that city which we yesterday thought it our duty to communicate. We need scarcely add that nothing but a firm reliance on the quarter from which we derived our information, and a resolute purpose to disclose important facts when they come to our knowledge, whether they be in accordance with our own wishes or against them, could have overcome the pain and reluctance with which we published the news of yesterday.

The result of Don Pedro's expedition, whatever that result may be, will not change a single conviction which we had formed of its policy, or reverse a single opinion which we had expressed on the encouragement which it deserved from every lover of freedom in this country, and the conduct which it was the duty of our Government to maintain in the contest to which it led.

The Portuguese Constitutionalists, inobedience to British counsels, and in reliance on British aid, had irretrievably committed themselves with the party which now domineers in Portugal; and we had sent a British army in 1826 to support them ostensibly against a Spanish invasion led on by that party, but really against that party itself. Yielding to our advice, and adhering to our alliance, that Constitutionalists afterwards had permitted, without resistance, the return of the despot, from whom we had exacted numerous oaths that he would administer the Government according to their principles. Don Miguel was thus patronized by us, was escorted to the Tagus by a British squadron, and was protected at his disembarkation by a British army, und

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er engagements to support the existing order of things in the country to which we had restored him. We, in fact, though not by a formal treaty, seemed to enter into recognizances to the Portuguese Constitutionalists for his good behaviour, otherwise they would have ...ed the arms and the authority at that time in ...ir hands to have prevented his restoration. ...Having thus inadvertently enabled him to ...lace himself at the head of the government, and to usurp the crown of his niece, by our guarantee for engagements which he perfidiously violated, we withdrew our Ambassador to testify our abhorrence of his conduct, and applauded the too tardy resistance which he met with from the faithful subjects of the Princess whose rights he had seized, and the generous adherents of the charter which he had overturned.

Nor was this excommunication the work of a Whig Government in England, or a revolutionary Sovereign in France. The perfidy of the usurper was so indefensible and so atrocious that he was reckoned "too bad" for the society of other despots, and was therefore for some time left at Lisbon, without the representative of a single European Monarch.

For nearly three years the British Cabinet, guided by the Duke of Wellington, and under two Sovereigns, GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV., refused to recognize his title, or to renew with him amicable relations. unless he granted an amnesty to the Constitutionalists, to whom as a nation we *morally* owed protection, and whom he had driven into dungeons or exile for their support of our policy. He refused to open his prisons, he refused to reverse his confiscations, or to recall his exiled subjects.

Such was the state of things when the French revolution of July, 1830, occurred, giving a shock to the throne of arbitrary despots, and inspiring hope into the bosom of persecuted freemen. The Duke of Wellington's Ministry, even after that event, and down to November 4, had insisted on an amnesty in vain; and could his successors, who held out the flag of liberal principles at home. restrain the Portuguese victims of tyranny and injustice from asserting their rights in their own way? Could they say to them—"For the last two years and a half the "British Government has been unable to re- "verse your unjust attainder, or to procure "you any merciful terms from your oppressor; "and *now*, when an event has occurred which "promises greater success to every insurrection- "ary enterprise, we must throw every obsta- "cle in your way, and enter immediately into "intimate relations with the usurper, who has "insulted us in the very acts by which he has "ruined you." No such conduct could be adopted—no such language could be held.

We conceive, therefore, that in the policy pursued by our Government they had no choice—that they could not have acted otherwise than they have done, consistently with any regard to justice and honor, whatever the Tories, who began it in less favourable circumstances, may now say to the contrary. The success or failure of the enterprise has nothing to do with the sense of right or feelings of sympathy with which it was permitted by the Ministry and encouraged by the people of the country. Had the power of the usurper been overthrown, either by the desertion of his own troops or the superior energy of his brother's, a great moral lesson would have been given to perfidious oppressors, and a better order of things would have been established in that unhappy country, which has been so long the scene of misrule and disaster. Even its failure—should it have failed—will not place the unhappy exiles in a worse situation than before. The tyrant must learn that he never can enjoy safety when at war with the elder branch of his family, and with the most enlightened portion of his countrymen, and must grant an amnesty as a condition of a reconciliation with Europe, and a security against a third Oporto expedition.

PARIS,—MARCH 2

The declaration of the Duchess de Berri, consigned to the official columns of last Tuesday's *Moniteur*, had, for the two or three days which followed that of its publication, greatly disconcerted the avowed advocates of the cause of legitimacy. It was curious to see the embarrassment which pervaded the explanations by which they endeavoured to account for it in a plausible way. They have finally agreed, however, as to the most advisable course to be pursued, and now take great pains to raise doubts about the genuineness ot the document which bears the signature of the Duchess, or at least to throw discredit on its contents, by representing it as the production of compulsory means used by the Government with the view of injuring her cause. It is hardly necessary to say that none but the small number who belong to the party here take any interest in the exertions used to counteract the effects produced by the declaration of the Duchess, and the motives which are assigned to it. The Government's intentions respecting her future disposal, however, which were undecided previous to her avowal, have, it is said, been fixed since it was made. In pursuance thereof, the Duchess is to be delivered over, after the termination of the legislative session, to her brother, the King of Naples, who has undertaken her future custody, and offers to engage that she shall never again touch the soil of France. The French Government had, as I informed you at the time, proposed to the Austrian Government that the Duchess should be allowed to take up her residence in Austria, and not suffered to leave again the Austrian territory without the consent of France; but the Government of Austria declined entering into any engagement whatever respecting the Duchess de Berri.

The Carlists have been seeking consolation for the disgrace suffered by their cause in consequence of the "accident" which has befallen its principal heroine, in the triumph obtained the other day by M. de Chateaubriand and the Carlist journalists at the Court of Assizes. They were prosecuted by the Crown, on a charge of attempting to bring hatred on the Government of Louis Phillipe, by various paragraphs in M. de Chateaubriand's pamphlet on the illegality of the detention of the Duchess de Berri, and comments thereon made in the Carlist journals. They were all unanimously and unhesitatingly acquitted. This result may, in fact, be regarded as a triumph; but it was one which concerned the press generally, and not the organs of the Carlist cause exclusively. No one, however inimical to the cause of legitimacy, could have wished for a verdict of guilty on the accused in a case where the liberty of the press was so materially concerned and the result has given universal satisfaction.

On Thursday evening the French Government received, through Vienna, accounts from Constantinople to the 8th of February, from which it would seem that the Russian General Muravieff had succeeded, in conjunction with the Austrian Consul in Egypt, in inducing Ali Pacha, to enter into a pacific agreement with the Sultan. Though it appears from previous accounts from Constantinople of the 5th, that Ibrahim had after the expiration of the armistice, resumed his march, and was on his way to Broussa, the Porte received, between the 5th and 7th, information that Ibrahim had stopped his march in consequence of instructions from his father to renew the armistice, and immediately enter into negotiations for peace. In the *Austrian Observer* of the 22d you will find a copy of an official letter, addressed on the 7th by the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople to the Reis Effendi (Minister of Foreign Affairs), by which it is intimated to the Porte that the Russo-Austrian intervention at Alexandria had been successful.

MARCH 13.

A French brig of war arrived at Toulon on the 7th instant from Napoli di Romania, which place she left on the 16th ult. She brings despatches to the French Government announcing that King Otho had arrived at Napoli on the 6th. On the following day he published a proclamation, in which he professes a multitude of good intentions and wishes for the future prosperity and welfare of his newly adopted country. He recommands that all internal dissensions should cease, and promises to use his utmost efforts that all cause for their continuance should be removed. He,also engages to protect the religion of the Greeks.

We are aware that all new Governments are animated with the best intentions; on another hand, there has always been a disposition on the part of the Greeks to place confidence in their rulers while they are new; whether the governors and the governed will permanently agree for this once, time will show. Meanwhile, it seems to be the opinion of most people in the east who have been close and attentive observers of passing events in Greece since the breaking out of the revolution against the Turks, that King Otho's reign will not be a very long one. Some give him three years, others only one, b.. a great number predict that the Greeks will hasten to get rid of him when he has spent all his money, and has no longer the means to maintain a corps of foreign troops for his own defence, and to compel the people to continue acknowledging him as their King.

The Greeks will not perhaps be greatly deserving of blame if King Otho,s reign proves a short one. How can it be expected that they should be sincere in their allegiance to a man who is so entirely a stranger to them as a Bavarian Prince, and whom not one of them had ever dreamt of choosing as their King? The Greeks, besides, are Republicans in their hearts. The sentiment of republicanism, in a manner, is born with them. Even under the iron yoke of the Turks, the unconscious possession of that sentiment was evinced in all their acts, in all their steps, in all their words. The institutions were of a republican form, though subject to the despotism of the Turks. The philanthropic motive of foreign Powers in interfering to save them from the revengeful grasp of the Turks would have been in every respect praiseworthy had it obtained for them the liberty of choosing what form of government they pleased. It is true that civil war would have made much havoc among them had they been left entirely to themselves, but civil war could not have lasted for ever. The Greeks are sufficiently enlightened and intelligent to appreciate the advantages of order, and though Greece might, indeed, have been divided into petty states, time would have done more towards their consolidation than it is likely to do for the throne of King Otho.

It appears that Colocotroni was still at open war with the Government, and it was publicly affirmed and believed at Napoli that he was supported by Russian aid. It is not, however, probable that the Russians would encourage a war against the authority of the very man for whom their influence has so materially contributed in procuring the throne of Greece. There were several English, French, and Russian ships of war in the port of Napoli when King Otho arrived, with the three Admirals of the same Powers commanding the station in the Archipelago. They had, it seems, made it a point to be present at the landing of the King whom their Governments had sent to Greece.

The trial of Bergeron and Benoit is continued to-day, and will most probably last until to-morrow. It has not excited public interest in any greater degree than on the day of its commencement, though the precautions adopted by the Government to secure the public peace against any attempt to disturb it, in consequence of that trial, continue the same. It is quite evident from the testimony adduced up to the present moment, that it was not either Bergeron or Benoit who fired the pistol, and that the accusation against them has rested on vague suspicion. It may be presumed that they will be both of them acquitted, unless circumstances come to light before the end of the trial which no one foresees just now.

I mentioned a few days ago the probability of a change being soon made in the person of the Governor of Algiers. That change will probably be hastened by an event which was not then known in Paris. The Duke de Rovigo has had a paralytic attack, which, if it does not soon deprive him of life, threatens, at all evens, to deprive him for ever of the power of exercising the official duties of Governor of Algiers. Marshal Clausel is already looked upon by his friends as the successor of the Duke de Rovigo; but it appears that all the members of the Cabinet are not his friends. If he is sent to Algiers, it will be chiefly because the Ministers would willingly take any mode of getting rid of the presence of one whom they are accustomed to consider as a dangerous political opponent. The Marshal, in fact, though a zealous patriot, is no partisan either of the *doctrinaries* or *juste milieu*.

WURTEMBERG.

Yesterday we received German papers to the 6th instant. The most remarkable article in them is an account of some proceedings of the States of Wurtemberg, in which a very popular spirit pevails.It appears that on the 13th of last month a Deputy named Von Pfizer made a motion in the Chamber of Representatives against the memorable resolutions adopted by the Federal Diet on the 28th of June. He proposed that the Government, if it did not choose formally to retract its accession to the six articles of the Diet, should at least submit them to the States, modified or differently interpreted, under the sanction of the Diet; and that while awaiting the concurrence of the Diet in this object, any future violation of the Wurtemberg constitution in consequence of these articles should be protested against. According to the forms of the assembly, a considerable time must elapse before a decision can be come to on any motion, and in the mean time the Court deliberated on the means of repression. The Privy Council had several meetings, at which the King presided, and at least a rescript was adopted, which was transmitted to the Chamber of Representatives on the 1st inst. In this document the Government, after endeavouring to refute the principles on which Herr Von Pfizer founded his motion, contends that the resolutions of the Federal Diet are not inconsistent with the Wurtemberg constitution, and that allthe states of Germany are bound to obey them. In conclusion, it is said that the Government, in consideration of its own dignity, and of the respect due to the other Powers confederated with it, expects that the Chamber will reject the motion with the disapprobation which it deserves. The rescript being read by the President, the author of the motion rose to complain of the interference of the Government with the privileges of the Chamber. The President wished all observations to be postponed until another occasion, when the question might be regularly discussed; but the Chamber decided that Ven Pfizer should be heard. He then made a speech, in which he decleared that he would not withdraw his motion, and protested against the authority attempted to be exercised by the Government. The rescript was referred to a committee.—*Times March* 11.

The dispute between the States of Wurtemberg and the Government is advancing to a crisis. By accounts received yesterday from Frankfort to the 12th inst., we learn that the committee of the Second Chamber to which the Royal rescript on the motion of the Deputy Von Pfizer was referred, made on the 7th a report, which is by no means calculated to heal the breach between the representative and executive authorities. The nature of the rescript which has given occasion to this proceeding need not be stated here, as it was described in our paper of the 11th. We have now to announce that the report which was drawn up and presented by the Deputy UHLANT vindicates the reception of Von Pfizer's motion by the Chamber, and also the propositions that motion contains, including the declaration on the resolutions of the Federal Diet. In conclusion it is observed, that to maintain the independence of the Chamber it is absolutely necessary to repel with energy the attempted interference in its proceedings. It is therefore proposed to return the following address in answer to the re script:—

"To your Royal Majesty we present most respectfully, in consequence of a rescript, what follows:—

"In the said rescript it is declared that we should, with marked disapprobation, reject a motion respecting the resolutions of the Federal Diet of the 28th of June, 1832. We therefore consider it proper to explain, in the most decisive manner, that it is the right and the duty of every member of the Chamber to speak without reserve when the constitution is threatened, be it from whatever quarter it may, with danger. The motion has been entertained in the regular course of business, and we neither permit the order of our proceedings to be disturbed nor any other character to be given to our decisions than that which they require—calmness and impartiality. We therefore cannot reject with disapprobation the motion in question; and as to the anticipated interference in the regular course of our transactions, we hold ourselves bound equally to guard the freedom of the Chamber and the responsibility of each of its members."

The report was ordered to be taken into consideration on the following Monday, and as the Opposition have a very considerable majority in the Chamber, it is highly probable that the address, as propesed by the committee, will be adopted.—*Times, March* 13.

SIR H. HARDINGE.

We insert a letter indicative of considerable dissatisfaction among military men at the recent appointment of a "very young" Major-General to the 97th Regiment, in whose favour it appears that several distinguished officers (a list of 15 is given, and many others, we believe, might be added) were passed over by the Commander-in-Chief. Now, when we state that Sir Henry Hardinge has been the fortunate officer on this occasion, few will suppose that we have any design to underrate or disparage his pretensions. Sir Henry is reputed among those who know him to be as brave a soldier as ever fought, and has been grievously wounded in the service. He is also a man of more than average general talent, a vigorous, diligent, and active public servant, though with all deference be it spoken, not the very wisest or most liberal of living statesmen. In fact, Sir Henry Hardinge is a Tory of the deepest hue, and so is Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and not unfrequently supposed to enact the part of "Viceroy over" Lord Hill, his nominal chieftain. This noble Secretary's Tory sympathies of which his Lordship is accused of having many, may, perhaps, have forgotten, for the sake of Sir H. Hardinge, that so many older officers, some of whom had seen as much fire, and with as much *sang froid* (more cannot be said), as he had, were no less unprovided for than Sir Henry. In a military point of view, this is hardly fair. Perhaps, however, it may be said that Sir H. Hardinge had filled (and none, we acknowledge, filled more worthily) two political situations, viz., that of Secretary at War, and Chief Secretary in Ireland. But we have never heard that the military privilege of superseding senior officers was the fit reward for such descriptions of civil service. Upon the whole, this nomination smacks of partiality, Had Sir Henry Hardinge himself been commander in-Chief or Military, Secretary we are sure that such promotion would, or could, have taken place,—*Times, March* 12.

THE AGE.—They who "live in the spirit of this creed" can see nothing but steam-engines. Up and down for ever before their eyes is moving a prodigious piston. Every thing seems to them to have life—nothing to have soul. All is animated and in motion, but spirit and thought are denied to be any where amidst that continual clatter; for

They are not of this noisy world, but silent and divine'

It is not for us to compose such quarrels. But they disturb us not, for ours is the perpetual equanimity of Thoughtful Love. The "soul of the world" sometimes changes its outward aspect although its inner self be unchanged; and sometimes, after change wide and deep has taken place within it, externally it looks almost the same; as, after a long night's unsuspected thaw, ice that you believed should sustain an army, sinks treacherously beneath your feet, and than you begin to see water flowing over the whole lake that is fast breaking up from its frozen slumber.

Somthing of this sort may be going on now. There may be a breaking up of old bondage. Like a freed-man, the human mind may, with the stately steps of recovered liberty, be trampling upon its chains. But, alas and alackaday! what if we are forced to exclaim, as we look on the vagaries of too many of the manumitted—

See the blind beggar dance! the cr ppie sing!

For our own single and simple selves, no faith have we in the superiority of this age over the ages that have preceded it; nor do we accuse it either of any inferiority; being well pleased to live out our appointed time under the manifold blessings of a merciful Providence scattered in shower and sunshine wide over our Father-Land. Great men *have been* among us; great men *ar* among us; or if that be by any in aught denied hardly has the trembling of their palls subsided into the utter stillness of their sepulchres. Great and shining lights are for ever rising and setting; but to some eyes they look lustrous only when burning in the beauty of life; to others it would seem that they must be sanctified by the mists of death, before they can be felt to be objects of admiration or worship.—*Blackwood' sMagazine.*

SCOTTICISM.—If the press is ever unanimous, it is in favour of some Scotsman: does he publish a book?—there is a reverberating echo of praise like the notes of a trumpet in the lakes of Killarney: his exploits in any other way are equally sure of fame. Scotland, in comparison of this country, is, in all respects, contemptible; and yet we would challenge any list of names, containing those of beneficial postholders, beneficial whether for honour, for profit, or patronage, and sure we are there would be found a majority of Scotsmen. In the army, that is to say, an arduous as well as honourable service, the Irish come in for a fair share. In the colonies, where money is to be made, the preference of Scotsmen is a most notorious joke. With regard to the Press of London, from causes that might be explained, it could, we think, be proved, that it is... governed three parts by Scotland: this does not mean that the Editors are three parts Scotsmen, but many more than the mere Editors have powerful influence in a paper, Editors have powerful subordinates, who there are sub-editors and other supreme. In the..., in their own departments, are with a few ... London press, what is not Scotch, so much for remarkable exceptions, is Irish, venture to the fourth estate. Few persons will ters, for he dive into the mysteries of these matthe fable might share the fate of the bear in nest.—*N.* who put his rude paw in the hornet's *...ew Monthly Magazine.*

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